PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 53,781—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with,	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M. 1906.				
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
12th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th ,,	PENINSULAR ..	5294	HIMALAYA ...	6398
26th ,,	MACEDONIA ...	10312	.....	.....
2nd June	ORIENTAL ...	5284	INDIA	7911
9th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
16th ,,	PENINSULAR ...	5294	CHINA	7912
23rd ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	DONGOLA	3950
7th July	CALEDONIA ...	7558	.....	.....
14th ,,	PENINSULAR ...	5294	MONGOLIA ...	10000
21st ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
28th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA ...	6525

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th April, 1906.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY,
YARRA	4,355	Sellier	17th May 1906.
MERA	6,346	Schmitz	14th Jun, ,,
SYDNEY	4,253	Combe	12th July ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,035	Verron	9th Aug. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,035	Verron	25th May 1906.
VILLE DE MARSEILLE	5,630	Rimono	30th June ,,

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SHAH-STEAM NAVIGATION LINE.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer	Gross Tons	Capt.	Date of Departure.
S. S. FOYLE	4,147	Johnson	8th May.

FOR COAST PORTS & RANGOON.

SHAH AMEER.	2,687	B. Pigot, ...	20th May

Excellent 1st, 2nd and Deck Accommodation.
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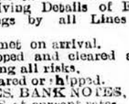

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
COLOMBO MARU ...	4709	K. Soyeda ..	....	9th May.
TOSA MARU	5823	Kato	11th May	20th May

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND SHANGHAI.

BOMBAY MARU ...	4625	G. Ishikawa ..	15th May	26th May

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Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	7 May 11 a.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA ...	1700	Thur.	3 May 10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LAMA ...	2170	Frid.	4 May 8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 7th May calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA, 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th April calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Kowait, and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 22nd May calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 3rd May.

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2nd May, 1906.

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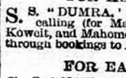

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LLOYD'S S.N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR ...	F. Mossa	4,116	1st June 1906

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† FRESIA	P. Cragletto ..	5894	7th May 1906.
*† FELITO ARTELLI.	A. Radonicic ..	5834	9th June ,,
*† THERESE	D. Mastorgio ..	5095	8th July ,,
FRANZ FERDINAND.	C. Matcovih ...	6046	20th ,, ,,
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich.	6316	31st ,, ,,

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Leva	6,009	30th May 1906.

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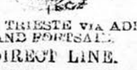

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716 ..	8th May
* BRITANNIA ...	R. G. Garrick	3069 ..	23rd ,,
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106 ...	8th June
MASSILIA	J Thomson	4091 ..	23rd ,,
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne R. N. R.	5124 ...	13th July
CIRCASSIA ...	A Haig	6716 ..	17th August
* BRITANNIA ...	R G Garrick	3069 ..	28th ,,
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106 ...	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J Thomson	4091 ...	3rd October
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124 ...	23rd October

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Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ...	Rs. 900
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SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 8	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	32 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	37 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 8	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 4	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

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NEW COMIC ENTREES,
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SATURDAY, the 5th MAY.

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CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "ISTRIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 9 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven Days after the discharge of the cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the FIFTEENTH Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, held on Friday the 20th April, 1906, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 30 per WHOLE SHARE, and at Rs. 20 per Quarter SHARE, free of Income Tax, for the Half year ending 31st December, 1905, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after THURSDAY, the 3rd May, 1906, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to Shareholders, whose names stood on the Company's Register, on the 19th April, 1906, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents

Bombay 20th April, 1906.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Twentieth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Friday, the 20th April, 1906, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 30 per share, free of Income Tax for the Half year ending 31st December, 1905, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after THURSDAY, the 3rd May, 1906, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 19th April, 1906, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay 20th April, 1906.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 8th May, 1906, at 3 p.m. (Standard time), for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Friday, the 20th April, 1906, and which were as follows:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That alteration be made in Article 6 of the Articles of Association of the Company by adding after the word "each" in the fourth line of the said Article the words "or of such other amounts and value as the Directors may think fit."

2. That the issue of the 1,600 Quarter Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 125 each as per Circular letters to the Shareholders dated the 26th October and the 7th December, 1905 respectively be and is hereby confirmed.

3. That alteration be made in Article 31 of the Articles of Association of the Company by adding after the word "share" in the last line of the said Article the words "of the nominal value of Rs. 500 each" and annas eight per share of a smaller nominal value than Rs. 500 each.

That alteration be made in Article 73 of the Articles of Association of the Company by adding after the word "him" in the last line of the said Article the words "of the nominal value of Rs. 500 each and one vote in respect of four Quarter Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 125 each held by him."

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th April, 1906.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, has been REMOVED to No. 25 ESPLANADE ROAD, opposite the Rajabai Tower, on the first floor of the buildings, known as the Agra Bank Buildings.

AUCTIONEERING.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st of May, 1906, WEEK END RETURN TICKETS will be issued between Victoria Terminus, Bombay, and Wather, Southern Maratha Railway, at the following rates:—

First Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 16-7-0.	Rs. 7-14-0.	Rs. 3-11-3.

The Rules and conditions on red page in current Coaching Guide in force on G. I. P. will apply.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1905.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE!—Magnificent "Decauville" MOTOR-CAR, 14 Horse Power, Twin Cylinder, new, 1906 Car, with newest side entrance body, beautifully upholstered in carmine solid leather, Bucket seats, (the body is by Vedrine of Paris). Latest long Wheel Base, Bevel gear drive, Three Speeds and reverse, continental Tyres.

Owner going home, will sacrifice for 5,500 rupees, trial given, well worth Rs. 10,000.

Splendid Car for hill stations or touring, as unrivalled for hill climbing. Apply.

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Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,00 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasure

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,
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GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

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HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

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POISON of any stage and description will be radically cured by our well-tried specifics sooner than by any other cure, Try and you are sure to admire them. Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 respectively. [A] A. E. JAMES, Esq., Delhi, writes:—"Your wonderful specific for ASTHMA has done more for my boy than all other Patent Medicines I had tried before. He has not since been troubled even slightly, and I am beginning to be convinced of your remedy having radically cured him." [B] S. SAW, Esq., Poona, writes:—"Your BLOOD MIXTURE is the BEST remedy yet discovered."

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however hopeless, are sure to be cured by our well-tried specifics. No other medicine in the world will be able to show a larger percentage of cure than our specifics. Prices Rs. 3 each. Full particulars about the above as well as about our specifics for HYDROCELE, PILES and FEMALE DISEASES please write only to:

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, is Issue of the "Pall Mall Budget" also contains, at the Interval of the previous week, carefully arranged Abstract of Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, free of Foreign Postage.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MATHES and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

Reliable MOTORS between Poona and MAHABLESHWAR as also Phaeton and Tonga daks between Wathar and Mahableshwar. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW Diplomaed Dak supplier to H.E. the Governor and the Lt. Genl. Western Command, Main Street, Poona.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP.—Brass and Iron Bedsteads slightly shop soiled, only a limited number in stock—M. BRESLAUER and Co., Church Gate Street.

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WANTED TRAINED NURSES for the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore. Apply to the MEDICAL OFFICER-IN-CHARGE.

WANTED an experienced INDIAN MANAGER for the Bombay branch of the Punjab National Bank, Limited. Salary Rs. 250 to begin with. Apply in writing with copies of testimonials to D. E. WACHA, 54, Hornby Road.

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Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 1,000,000

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BANKS.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£550,000

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Rangoon	Sourabaya	Hankow
Colombo	Manila	Yokohama
Penang	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Thaiping		New York
Ipoh (Perak)		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M,
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!! Real Cheap Bargains, 25th April to 31st May. First comers secure the best bargains. See below.—J. OAKES & Co., 59, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!! Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Dress, and Suit Cases, Gladstone, Kit, and Hand Bags, Harness, Saddlery, Bed-Straps, Collar boxes, Purses, Holdalls, Miscellaneous Leather Goods and Travellers Requisites. See above and below.—J. OAKES & Co., 59, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!! OUR LAST ANNUAL SALE as the present Company changes hands from 1st June, owing to its conversion into a larger Company. Shares available apply by letter for particulars.—J. OAKES & Co., 59 Hornby Road, Bombay.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building,
HORNBY ROAD.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest style, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs.	A.
Adventures of Gerard, by A. Conan Doyle	0	8
Shakespeare, Vol. II, 6 plays	0	6
Francis Bacon, Vol. I	0	6
ABOVE IN PAPER COVERS.		
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0	3
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0	3
Overheard, by Skene Dhu	0	3
Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare	0	8
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0	4
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee	1	0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope	2	0
The Buddhist Catechism, in Tamil	0	
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner	0	
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T.	0	
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	4
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	4
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu	0	
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee	0	
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1	0
German Grammar, &c., by Louis Lubovius	0	12
Physical Drill, by Kempster and Kaye	0	12

In paper or limp cloth, As. XX "Bombay Gazette."

FEVER DROPS. As. 4

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)

The BEST and CHEAPEST Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION, Re. 1

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)

For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.

Strongly recommended for

SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.

Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER For Prices Samples Apply to

The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered free.

In Advance.		In Arrear	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 52
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY

In Advance.		In Arrears.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 33
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage

SINGLE COPY ..... As 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do	2-8
Third do	2-5
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

Opposite the Town Hall.

Further extensions and renovations

Rooms airy and commodious

with Bath-rooms attached to each.

Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.

Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

ROGER & GALLET'S PERFUMERY.

	Rs.	a.
Ambrerose, Fleur D'Amour, Reva Fleur, very exquisite odours, per bottle	12	8
Iberis and Vernalis per bottle	8	8
Various Odours in fancy bottles	3	8

TOILET-SOAPS.

Courvoisier's Peau de Espagne, per cake Re. 1-12, box	5	0
Courvoisier's Violette de Parme, per cake As 14, box	2	8
Roger and Gallet's Violette de Parme, per cake Re 1 4: box	3	0

BEYNON & CO.,

ESPLANADE AND MALABAR HILL,

BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH

AND

MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809

CHIEF OFFICES

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.

LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904 ..... £ 16,971,548

Revenue for 1904 ..... £ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1903 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Secretaries,

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,

King's Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS ..... Rs. 13 Crores.

ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848,

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY

to those who desire to combine

INVESTMENT WITH FAMILY PROVISION

TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE :—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60— IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000

(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFE ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600
(c) PARTICIPATION in 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to

CROFT, [illegible]DY & CO.,

Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon

BOMBAY.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 70 LAKHS

Unsurpassed in

ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN, Manager.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Benledi 2508 tons Captain J Potter sailed yesterday for London and Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE steamer Quilca 4941 tons Captain J Anderson sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE steamer Ayuthra 694 tons Captain R J Curtis sailed yesterday for Bangkok &c. with a general cargo

THE steamer Foyle 2393 tons Captain F Johnson arrived in harbour on the last instant from Aikyab with a cargo of rice.

THE steamer Glendhu 2629 tons Captain E Taylor arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nowshera 1961 tons Captain G R Elton arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and passengers

THE steamer Majidi 1857 tons Captain W H Coates arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah with a general cargo and deck passengers

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons Captain W Moxon will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Australian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Istria 1735 tons Captain E Taralockia arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste via Karachi with a general cargo

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa 936 tons Captain H Rothwell arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers Mr Fisher Col Turner Col Forbes Major Watkins Messrs Roberts Hutchins Byramji Mr Jewandas and family and deck

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—May 2.

Chusan ..... 3912 Konrick ..... P & O Co
Goalpara ..... 1397 Muir ..... M M & Co
Florean ..... 2231 Work ..... Cory Bros & Co
Colobaria ..... 3136 Walkeys ..... M M & Co
Ras Dara ..... 2495 McCambridge ..... W & A Graham & Co
Drumcondra ..... 2304 Mainar ..... K Nixon & Co
Kelchaitan ..... 2424 Higgins ..... Captain
Kilbride ..... 2553 Gibson ..... K Nixon & Co
Firoozi ..... 2033 Fruin-Hill ..... B & P S N Co
Northumbria ..... 2756 Cheshire ..... Morrison & Co
Ramora ..... 2196 Kounet ..... M M & Co
Urlana ..... 3384 Buteer ..... M M & Co
Nudula ..... 1914 Dewing ..... M M & Co
Clan Gordon ..... 3353 Scott ..... T Morrison & Co
Rogi ..... 2293 Gordon ..... K Nixon & Co
Monso re ..... 1735 Hannah ..... B & P S N Co
Dum a Moxon ..... M M & Co
Lord Kelvin ..... Beckerly ..... W & A Graham & Co
Murex ..... 2308 Dickson ..... W & A Graham & Co
Nasiri ..... 2911 Ta Sorabji ..... B & P S N Co
Natir ..... 2011 Bird ..... T Morrison & Co
Foyle ..... 2593 Johnson ..... Tajbhoi
Lydia ..... 1735 Taralockia ..... A L S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Sailed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Dat	Agents.
A Baica		3791	Furgusson	C una & Japan	4-5	P & O Co
E Dan Macalinan		3019	Smith	Hull	5-5	Muir & Co
G Islami		1601	Hughes	Red Sea ports		B & P S N Co
H Afghan		1319	Lloyd	Mauritius	4-5	G Joosu
M Buttersrath		1326	Urich	Zanzibar	11-3A	Strandak
K Aleppo		2317	Hayward	Kuhi	4-5	F Muir & Co
M Clan Macaulay		1775	Barber	Newport	F	Muir & Co
O Leander		1791	Paire	Mostyn	Deep	5-5 E Latham & Co
P Sultan		2216	Barmeister	Zanzibar	11-5	A Strandes
Q Upada		3349	Sheldrick	Calcutta	4-5	M M & Co
C & H Hermiston		2039	Bain	Baltimore	4-5	Latham & Co
Hyndford		2775	Horne	Persian Gulf	3-5	M M & Co
Sabarmati		514	Abune	Mangalore	4-5	B & Co

P Dock H WALL.

Conelard	765	Ebrahim	C'ports	3-3	Shpd & Co Off ldg Q
Brunksoma Hall	2727	Woolferdge	Calcutta	4 5	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Circassia	4315	Haig		3-5	W & A Graham & Co
3 Cicquot	3823	Walker	Rangoon	5-5	Glade
4 Ma chester Port	2562	Aeraman	Colombo	4 5	W & A G & Co
5 Thoradale	1354	Auttet	Antwerp	2-5	Graham & Co
7 Clan Macaulay	1775	Barber		F	Muir & Co
8 Colombo Maru	2919	Sayed			N Y Kalma
10 Kut of the Garter	1425	Stanhope	Dunkirk	19 5K	Nixon & Co
12 Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	12-5	P & O S N C
14 Lama	948	Cuthbush	Chi	6-5	M M & Co
15 Willoughdon	2433	Coward	Marseilles	5-5	W & A G & Co

V L H W

Lhasa	945	Aothwel	Khi	N F	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From
1	Boyle s	Johnson	Akyab, Ap 11 6
2	Istria s	Taralockia	Trieste, April 6
	Lehsa s	Rothwell	Karachi, Ap 11 30
	Nowshera s	Elton	Bussreh, April 18
	Glendhu s	Taylor	Calcutta, April 23
	Majidi s	Coates	Jedah, April 20

DEPARTURE.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Baron Innerdale s	Fullerton	Baltimore
	Benledi s	Potter	Antwerp
	Quilca s	Anderson	Calcutta
	Ayuthra s	Curtis	Bangkok, &c

The steamer Dumra Capt Moxon for Persian Gulf, &c obtained her portclearance yesterday,

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Upada for Calcutta, &c
" Goalpara, for Persian Gulf, &c

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N Y K Steamer Josa Mara arrived at Colombo on 1st inst, at 4 p. m.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Persia, from Japan, left Colombo for Bombay in the evening of the 1st instant, and is due here on the 5th instant, at daybreak.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April	Vessels.	From
25	Worsley Holl	Pondicherry
27	Orseolo	Venice
29	Umiazi	Natal
29	Clan Alpine	Galle
29	Wildenfels	Antwerp
29	Clan Farquhar	Coast
30	Den of Ogil	Singapore

Steamers Expected,

May		
1	Mombasa	London
1	Tara	Rangoon
1	Naicuna	Bombay
2	St Dunstan	London
3	Clan Matheson	Liverpool
3	Lawada	Calcutta
3	Umfuli	Calcutta

The dates are approximate only.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Names.	From
28	Pasha	J Lettwich	Java
	Goa	S Macachlan	Chittagong
	Haidari	A B Watson	Bombay
	Umta	R W G Lowe	Bombay
	Hohenfelf	B Eelbo	Madras
	Strathaeam	W C Durden	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

29	Khodoung Sompli	H E Steven	Rangoon
	Goldenfels	A G Cubitt	London
	Rabenfels	K Schwanz	Bibur B'men
		R L Kippner	Boston & New York
	Metis	R Brown	Mandapam
	Wallace	W Smith	Karachi
	M Mesnalony	A D Morton	Chittagong
	Bangala	J H P Alexander	Rangoon
30	C Apcar	A Stewart	Hongkong
	Ellora	R B Henderson	Moulmein
	Umfuli	W S Miller	Natal
	City of Glasgow	J Campbell	London

DAILY EXPORTS, MAY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Brindisa s—115 cwts old brass R Kerobo; 65 cwts hides Mr J Joombhoy and Co; 99 bales wool Morarjee Gatawala 5 cases Indian condiments M Poonjiaji and sons 200 cwts wheat Sanday and Co; 803 cwts wheat and 350 cwts rapeseed Harri Kanjee 750 cwts Myrabollams S M Hemchand 2000 cwts ground nut cake Glade and Co; 99 bales wool E Tata 100 bales hemp Riddle Reeve and Co

Leander s—3 bales cotton S M Bulley and Son

FOR GLASGOW.

Birmania s—163 bales hemp Riddle Reeve and Co

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—1097 cwts myrabolams Waghjie Beehur 14 casks Indian condiments M Poonjiaji's and Sons 10 bales hides P E Boyce and sons 501 cwts myrabollams Edjee Oomersey

FOR HULL.

Alepp s—2000 cwts cotton seed Ernst Lam and Co
Clan Malkinnon s—2056 cwts castorseed Arjun Khimjee

FOR NEW YORK.

Circassia s—11 bales dried herbs Kemp and Co

FOR MONTREAL.

Circassia s—2 bales woollen Carpets Fleming Shaw and Co

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Alegrpo s—32 cases briattes Schelder Smidt and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt of the Garter s—550 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 5800 cwts castorseed 5469 cwts rapeseed 1999 cwts ground nuts and 500 cwts poppyseed Ralli Brothers 2250 cwts poppyseed 15996 cwts rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 4042 cwts poppyseed Jehangir Jhaveri and Co; 110 bales cotton Bamjee and Co; 880 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 440 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co; 1030 cwts muslardseed A H A Carlin and Co; 3000 cwts poppyseed David Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwts poppyseed Volkart Brothers

FOR HAMBURG.

Drumcondra s—55 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co; 410 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 485 bales cotton hemp & Viraam and Co

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—55 bales cotton Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co

FROM MARSEILLES,

Circassia s—90 bales hemp Niddle Reeve and Co

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—3 bales cotton Dhanjeebhoy B Petit and Co
Colombo Maru s—1300 bales cotton the Mutsui B Kaisha
200 bales Cotton The Bombay Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Banca s—59 bales twist Phirozsha B Petit and Co; 18 bales twist E Noordin and Co; 150 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 96 bales cotton R S N Talati and Co; 52 bales twist The Mutsui B Kaisha 88 bales twist G Bhowanidas

FOR HONGKONG

Colombo Maru s—500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 100 bales twist Tata and Co; 6 cwts Ivory B E Passaya 205 bales twist David Sassoon and Co

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

	LONDON, MAY 1.	
SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols		=
2½ do. Bonus	93 1-4	= + 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling		=
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock		=
Rupee Paper	65 1-16	= unchanged
SILVER—		
Spot in London	29 9-16	= + 1-16
2 months bonus	29 1-8	= + 1-16
Spot in New York	65	= + 1-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris on demand	25 15 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin "	20 50 1-4	= + 3-4
New York Dem nd	4 81 1-4	= unchanged
LOANS—		
Bank of England	3 1-2 per cent	= do
3 months eight Bank bills	3 3-8 do	= do
4 " "	3 3-8 do	= do
3 " " Fine Trade bills	3 5-8 do	= do
6 months eight Fine Trade bills	3 3-4 do	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 1-8 do	= — 1-8
7 day mark t loans	3 do	=

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £200,000 for North America

Extra Council Bill allotments, Bills on Madras, Rs. 2,70,000 at Is 4 1-32d.

Skin Sales.—Number of sheep skins offered 344,000.

Arrivals.—Trafalgar and Tokio.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 5 1-4 May done steady

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5-4 done

WHEAT—
White Karachi 28 3-4 June-July value

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 43 1-2 A-M done
Brown 41 1-4 M-J sellers

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 44 3-M-J done

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1-16

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester quiet. Total Sales 8,000 bales. Spot 6 06 plus 02. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 3-8. Sold on speculation and for Export, 500. Imports 17,000. Futures closed quiet.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5 88	5 89	5 89
+3	+2	+2
Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct-Nov
5 88	5 74	5 6
+2	+2	+2
Nov-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.
5 65	5 5d	5 57
+2	+2	+2

Receipts at U S Ports ... 9,000 bales
Do. last year ... 42,000 do
Exports to Great Britain ... 8,000 do
Do. do Continent ... 24,000 do

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ... 11 73
Futures, month of July ... 10 90-98 a
Do. Dec ... 10 41 97

a Advanced early owing to light interior movement and declined later in consequences of bearish weekly weather report.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ... 11 3-8
Futures months of July ... 11 16-08
Do. Oct.-Aug ... 10 89
Tone at close ... steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. on Tuesday, 1st May 1906 :—

Cotton	12,873 bales.
Wheat	21,032 cwts.
Linseed	30,539 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	6,885 do
Gingellyseed	2,599 do
Poppyseed	8,532 do
Groundnut	421 do
Castorseed	10,363 do
Rice	3,532 do
Myrabollams	4,007 do
Cottonseed	27,697 do
Mowrah	118 do
Gram	928 do
Jowar	712 do
Moto	12 do

BOMBAY, MAY 2.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s 4 1-32d.
Credits Bills 3 Months Sight D/A.	1s 4 7-32 1
Do. 6 do. do.	1s. 4 11-32d
French 3 do. do.	160 3 4
Marks 3 do. do.	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	152
Shanghai 30 do	213
Japan 30 do.	150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady,

Cash	93-16
1st Settlement, May 31st	93-12

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 5th	April.	3 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 26th	do.	7	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 12th	do.	5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 3rd	do.	7	do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone quiet.

	Rs.	a.	p
Ready	8	1	0
Forward May	8	3	0

RAPESEED.—Tone firm.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	7	4	0
Yellow Cawnpore	7	14	0
Yellow Gusarat rerdy	8	0	0

POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	7	13	0

CASTORSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	26	0	0

WHEAT—Tone quiet,

White Delhi	4	10	0
White Pessi	4	11	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	10,000 Bales
Imports	1,000

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
5 86	5 87	5 87
—2	—2	—2
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5 84	5 73	5 65
—2	—1	—½
Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb.
5 64	5 64	5 63
—2	—2	—2

COTTON.—The market is very dull with buyers holding off and sellers anxious to realise on their stock. There is very little business reported at Colabs.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good	Ordy.
Bengal, H. G.	194	184		Ready.
Bengals M. G.	193	189		do.
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	198	188		do.
Oomrawuttee (descriptions) M.-G.	203	203		do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	208	200		do.
Juigaum (M.-G.)	209	201		do.
Khandwa	209	205		do.
Khandwa, fair staple (M.-G.)				
Karanja do. (M.-G.)	209	203		do.
Akola do. (M.-G.)				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	214	208		do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	221	215		do.
Broach (M.-G.)	208	203		do.
Yeotmal (M. G.)	216	210		do.
Hinglis (M.-G.)	208	201		do.
Dharwar (S.-G.)	241	235		h May
Westerns	239			do

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	4	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	27	23	46
D Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	30	23	44
E Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar, and Malabarmi	12	7	22
F Mahagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Ryculla and 1st Nagpada	51	41	90
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	17	15	39
G Mahim and Worli	19	20	35
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	3
Hospitals	0	8	20
Total	163	144	309
Total plague deaths to date	313	432	237,244
Same date last year	139	112	212

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
2	3

CHOLERA

Attacks.	Deaths.
3	5

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If the hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use your Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS

DICKINS—April 24, at Yercaud, the wife of H S Dickins of Clifton Estate, of a son

HEARD-WHITE—April 27, at Madras, to Captain and Mrs Heard-White, a son

DEATHS.

IGNATIUS—April 25, at Khanapur, S M Railway, of sunstroke, Mr David James Ignatius late P W Inspector, aged 46 years

DICKS—April 23, at Gujrat, Lillian Maude, the infant daughter of Mr and Mrs W C Dicks, aged 3 months

HARPER-COLLINS—April 23, at Hoshangabad, C P William Harper-Collins, C P Police, aged 41.

KEYSER—April 29, at Calcutta, at his residence, No 1 2 Robinson St James Keyser

MOORE—April 22, at Naini Tal, Grace Amabel Elizabeth, infant daughter of Major and Mrs J Moore A V D

"Unless we have proteid we die.—Gamgee

KEMP'S

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PROTUMEN	½ " "	1	4	"
PROTUMEN	1 " "	2	6	"
PROTUMEN	Corn floor	0	12	"
PROTUMEN	Arrowroot	0	14	"
PROTUMEN	do.	1	8	"
PROTUMEN	Chocolate Cakes	0	8	"

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A Pocketful we mean
Earned in Stitching Garments
On SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE.

The maid who in the garden
Was hanging out the Clothes
Exclaimed : What lovely hems and frills
These garments do disclose.

The Queen and the millions
From high born to the low
Praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
So splendidly they sew.

But buyers must be cautious
As counterfeits are made
And offered as the genuine
By tricksters in the Trade.

BOMBAY.

TO DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 22m. High water, 5-53m, 6-5a. Low water, 0-40m., 0-9a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m. (B. T.)
High Court, Appellate Side, vacation sitting, 11-30 a.m.
Warren's English Circus, Esplanade.

AN ARABIAN NAWAB'S DEPARTURE.—Nawab Mahomed Sidick left Bombay for his native place, in Arcadia, on Tuesday, attended by forty-five followers.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during April was 3,474, the daily average being 116. New Admissions 783. Parsees 367, Hindus 1,915, Mahomedans 925, Christians 265. 56 children were vaccinated last month.

A CONVICT'S DEATH THROUGH PLAGUE.—A Hindu convict named Balram Vishram, who was undergoing one month's rigorous imprisonment in His Majesty's Common Prison at Oomercarry, died on Tuesday of plague in the jail.

REPORTED THEFT OF A MACHINE.—Mr. Duncan Cameron, residing at Esplanade Road, has reported to the police that he left his bicycle, valued at Rs. 200, in the passage leading to his office at 3 p. m. on Tuesday, and missed it when he went to look for it again, about an hour after.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Tamatave, Reunion and Mauritius via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Saturday, the 5th inst, and also on Sunday, the 6th at 6-30 p. m.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Banca will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. to-morrow.

FIRE AT A WEDDING FESTIVAL.—Late on Tuesday night, a fire broke out in a large mandap specially erected in a wadi, belonging to Mr. Kahandas Ameerchand at Bhoiwada, to celebrate wedding festivities. The fire was caused by a lamp coming in contact with a piece of drapery. The whole mandap was burnt down. The damage done by the fire is estimated at Rs. 2,000.

BAND AT THE COOPERAGE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers of 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A Mallandaine, Band Master commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day.

March	Reconnoissance
Overture	Macbeth
Section	The Bohemian Girl
Polka	Reber Di Champs
Potpourri	The Belle of New York
Valse	Lyra
	Howrt
	Hutton
	Balf
	Waldteufel
	Kucker
	Lincke

AN OPEN VERDICT.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest, yesterday morning, at Mathew Road, touching the death of Bhowan Naronji, a Hindu butler, aged thirty. It appeared that the deceased was in the service of Mr. S. G Hutchinson of the Bank of Bombay. Late on Tuesday night, a porter on a light engine going from Grant Road to Colaba, noticed the body of the deceased lying between two up rails. His head was severed from the body and was lying about a hundred and fifty paces to the south of the body between the two up rails. The deceased was to go to Surat, on Tuesday, with his master. No witness suggested that the deceased had any cause to commit suicide. The jury returned an open verdict.

A FALSE COMPLAINT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Inspector Coxon charged Gumatiba, a banish woman, and Vishram Jivram and Chaturbhuj Mohonji, also banish with the theft of gold ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 200, the property of one Soondarji Purshotam. The complainant stated that he missed the articles on Monday, from his room in Agiary Street and suspected that the above accused had stolen them, in consequence of which he reported the matter to the police which resulted in the arrest of the three accused. Further enquiry showed that the complainant bore ill-feeling against the three accused and that he had actually given the ornaments to one Khanji Naup with a view to obtain a conviction of the accused. His Worship, on the evidence, acquitted the three accused and ordered the complainant to pay Rs. 30 to each of the three accused for making a false complaint against the accused.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A WEEKLY meeting of the members of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtula presiding.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE AND THE CORPORATION MEETINGS.

Consideration was given to a letter to the Chairman from a private gentleman who wrote that as the printed proceedings of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and their Standing Committee were not available to the general public, he requested that they would make arrangements for the supply thereof to any person requiring the same on payment of a fixed price. He further stated that there were many persons outside the Corporation who took a keen interest in civic affairs and they would, therefore, like to have the complete proceedings of those bodies.

It was moved that the writer of the letter be informed that the Standing Committee did not see it desirable to adopt the proposal.

It was suggested that printed minutes of the proceedings of the Corporation and the Committee meetings be sold to the public at the fixed price of four annas per copy of the proceedings.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said that the Corporation could only sanction the levying of the fee and therefore it was better to send the matter to that body with their recommendation to that effect.

On the amendment of Dr. N. N. Katrak, seconded by Dr. D. B. Master, it was resolved to send the matter to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Standing Committee that the copies of the proceedings of the Standing Committee and the Corporation Meetings might, as an experiment, be supplied, if available, to the public at the price of two annas and that the Municipal Secretary be informed to report on the result of the experiment, after six months.

REPAIRING THE TULSI OUTLET TUNNEL.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner :—With reference to the Corporation Resolution No. 5044 of the 25th January 1906, sanctioning a grant of Rs. 26,769-4-2 for the work of repairing the Tulsi outlet tunnel, I have the honour to state that this grant includes a sum of Rs. 1,200 being the salary for 4 months at the rate of Rs. 300 per month of an Inspector to supervise the work. I have made an appointment to this post and I am anxious to divide the remuneration of the incumbent into pay and bonus, the pay being Rs. 250 and the bonus Rs. 50 per mensem, the payment of bonus (or deferred pay) being conditional on my being satisfied at the end of the four months that the work has been done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to this arrangement.

The sanction asked for was granted.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FIRE-RELIEF FUND AT TARA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rs. 942 2. from the Very Rev. H. Juergens, Vicar General of the Archdiocese of Bombay. The distribution was made last Sunday 29th April in presence of Rev. Francis Gallati, S. J. Rev. Otto Richter, S. J. Mr. M. Dubash and Mr. A. Aspundarjee to the entire satisfaction of the fire-sufferers, who thank all the contributors towards the Fund, especially His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay.—Your etc.

N. MONTEIRO,
R. C. Chaplain.

THE ATTACK ON LORD KITCHENER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was glad to see "Observer's" protest in your Monday's issue regarding the Curzon-Kitchener controversy which has gradually drifted into an attack on Lord Kitchener bordering on a revenge. And this un-savoury task was accepted by a well known Madras Civilian to accomplish. One would have thought that having been a member of the "most distinguished Civil service in the world" that it would have been "infra dig" for him to have stooped to take up the forgotten buried incident about the Mahdi. He has published to the world that some Englishman can be revengeful when there is a "row" on to indulge in such unworthy attacks, and in this Mr. Rees hardly does credit to the "model" Presidency to which he had once the honour of belonging. It is not far to seek Mr. Rees's motive for this unsalted for attack in the name and on behalf of Liberalism.—Your, etc.

X. Y. Z.

BARROWS' LECTURES.

SOON after the Parliament of Religions in Chicago in 1893, an American lady Mrs. Caroline Haskell, founded in connection with the University of Chicago a lectureship on the relation of the Christian and other religions of the world. The income of this fund is used in sending distinguished scholars and speakers from the West to give lectures in India and other Eastern countries. In honour of the President of the Parliament of Religions these lectures are called the Barrows Lectures.

The first series of these lectures was delivered by the Rev. John Henry Barrows D D, the President of the Parliament of Religions; the second by the Rev. A M Fairbairn D D, L L D, Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford; the third by the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall D D L L D of New York. During his visit in the cold season of 1902 and 1903 Dr. Hall made a very happy impression on many persons in India. They will be glad to hear that he has been reappointed as the lecturer for the fourth series, and that he will arrive in India in the coming October. During this visit he will lecture in various important centres of India and Ceylon from October 20th to January 20th. Then he will go to China and Japan. In the latter country he will spend a considerable time in giving lectures.

The general subject of his coming six lectures will be The Witness of the Oriental Consciousness to Jesus Christ. The sub-titles will be

"Elements of Sublimity in the Oriental Consciousness;"
"The Mystic Element in the Christian Religion;"
"The Witness of God in the Soul;"
"The Witness of the Soul to God;"
"The Distinctive Moral Grandeur of the Christian Religion;"
"The Ministry of the Oriental Consciousness in a World-wide Church of Christ."

The general arrangements for Dr. Hall's visit will be in the hands of the Rev. R. A. Hume D. D. of Ahmednagar,

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BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in the throat and chest, giddiness, vomiting, thirst, hiccough are safely relieved and appetite restored, price of pills for 20 days, Rs 4-8. All NASAL COMPLAINTS, Watery blood or pus discharges from the nose, causing obstruction to breathing are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

N.B.—The Medicines are free from mercury or any kind of injurious drugs. Upcountry patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and duration of the same for my guidance. Apply to Dr. V. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Tardeo Bridge near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl Ground Floor, Tardeo, Bombay.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1906.

OUR RIVALS ACROSS THE FRONTIER.

WHAT manner of men will some day, probably, face us across the North-West Frontier is a question which has often been discussed. And the Russians on their part have ruminated on the kind of men we are likely to put against them. It is recorded that shortly before the outbreak of the war with Japan, General Kurepatkin inquired of Colonel de la Poer Beresford, then the British Military Attache at St. Petersburg, his opinion of the Japanese Army. Colonel Beresford answered that from a cursory glance, the Japanese struck him as being very good soldiers. "I know," said the General, "but what I mean is, could they stand-up to your fellows or ours with the bayonet?" Colonel Beresford did not wish to say too much, knowing that war was certain, and merely repeated his reply. It was evident that the Russian War Minister underestimated the value of the Japanese and attached much too high a value on his own men. The Japanese did stand up against the Russians on more occasions than the Russians stood up against them. The training of the Japanese was superior to that of the Russian Army. General Kuropatkin was unaware of this until too late. But he and his predecessor in the War Ministry, Vannovsky, had neglected to insist upon efficiency in the commissioned ranks. Colonel Beresford, in a readable article in the "National Review" explains this shortcoming. Vannovsky, he tells us, belonged to an old family; Kuropatkin like some four-fifths of the Russian officers, is a member of the middle class. Having enjoyed the acquaintance of both these officers Colonel Beresford claims the ability to testify to their honesty, sincerity and their desire to put down corrupt practices and to improve the army. But though their methods were widely different, the results were virtually the same. In the Russo-Turkish campaign—other scandals apart—Russia failed to put into the field the numbers laid down on her paper strength. Vannovsky attributed the fact to favouritism and nepotism and resolved to put an end to them as a blot on the military system. He introduced therefore a rigid system of promotion by seniority—a system which became known as "the paradise of the incompetent," for though good in theory, it practically killed energy and initiative.

Criticising this system Colonel Beresford remarks that an officer had merely to live long enough and not to get drunk, or be detected receiving bribes, to be sure of his command. "What is the use" asked the younger and studious officers, "of improving our knowledge, or of volunteering for active service under such conditions?" Age only, not aptitude, brought promotion. The scheme did not answer. Kuropatkin succeeded Vannovsky and endeavoured to introduce self-reliance and initiative. He gave generals commanding districts complete freedom. He discountenanced reference to himself. But the Russian had been "in leading strings, since the days of Rurik," and it was rediscovered that the Russian child had to be taught to walk before it could run. The process of teaching it to walk has not only begun, but some progress has been made, for it is claimed that, defeats notwithstanding, better results were secured on each successive occasion. But it is little use expecting much in the way of intelligence, much less of initiative, of an army in which remarkably few men have any education. In some of the Army Corps as many as eighty per cent are illiterate. The best educated Army Corps in the whole of the Russian army has no less than fifteen per cent unable to read or write. The loyalty of the men depends very much upon the degree of loyalty of the district from which they come. That varies very greatly, but being able to call up no less than four millions of men including Reservists and Cossacks it is possible to get together a sufficiency of troops, animated by a sincere love of country, to do all the work required of them. It would not be possible to concentrate so vast a force on our frontier or in any other part of Russia. Still after defeats and enormous losses in Manchuria, the fact remained that at the close of the war Linievitch's army numbered five hundred thousand men, and one line of rail had not only carried them, but also rations and munitions of war as well as conveying two hundred thousand sick and wounded to the rear.

Colonel Beresford is inclined to believe that instead of the securing of an ice-face port in the Pacific, had the conquest of Constantinople or the invasion of India been the object, of the recent war, the result might have been very different, for it would have appealed more forcibly to the people and to the Army and much more zeal would have been inspired. If ever occasion should arise they will come against us much stronger in every way than they went against the Japanese and more will be required of us than of their late foemen. Their leaders too will have the advantage of experience such as will stand them in good stead. Kuropatkin was blamed for his faulty strategy. But Colonel Beresford would have us bear in mind that in the first instance he was only given a divided command, that open disputes took place between him and Alexieff. Had Makaroff, Bireleff or Rozlestvensky shared command with Kuropatkin, he thinks things would have gone differently and even the impetuous Dubasoff might have worked in double harness. But Alexeieff, autocratic and selfish, arrogant and incompetent, not only opposed Kuropatkin to his face, but worked against him through the Emperor, behind his back. So that in counting up our chances in a conflict across the frontier, we must not forget that it is unfair to saddle Kuropatkin with the responsibility of the advance "en l'air" that led to Tashihao, Kinchan and the Fenshu passes. Wondrous deeds are reported of Russian troops in time of war, but Colonel Beresford tells us he was never impressed by their discipline. He distinguishes between the Guards and the Line—the former under the eyes of the Emperor and all visitors; the latter scattered in all climates, in depressing and monotonous outstations. For officers in some cases it is enough if orders are issued. Whether they are carried out or not does not concern them. The insistence of such generals as would have orders obeyed is resented. In no country does the military value of troops vary so much as in Russia. This is attributed to the independence allowed to general officers, whose training, far less complete than that of their Teutonic neighbours, or Gallic Allies, has not brought them all to nearly the same pitch of excellence. Yet we must not despise them. Even the least disciplined and most unskilled in the use of arms prove valuable as scouts and orderlies, and in case we do have to meet them we must be prepared for each man at his fullest possible value.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

If there is any city of considerable size which, more than others, requires hospitals, surely it is Bombay. A city cursed with such a diversity of diseases as this should never permit itself, for the public good, to be behind other cities in its arrangements for giving immediate aid to the sick and injured. Yet it is a regrettable fact that the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital languishes for want of funds. Hospitals are always wanting money, it is true; but no cause in this world should so entirely appeal to the hearts of the rich as this. For death is no respecter of persons, and as health is the greatest wealth, those fortunate persons who have enough and to spare should be quick to respond to the calls of their poorer neighbours. Money has been poured forth for the work of the G. T., but the population of Bombay has developed at an almost unprecedentedly abnormal rate since its commencement thirty-six years ago, and it has terribly hard work to cope with the calls made upon it. It was endowed by the late Mr. Goculdas Tejpal with the handsome sum of Rs. 1,50,000, but the establishment of the institution was only rendered possible by the liberal help of Government, who in one way or another contributed Rs. 3,67,494. It is a finely built and well equipped hospital, and contains six wards for patients and is largely utilised by the poor of all classes, but chiefly by Hindus and Mussalmans, including the employes of the railways and the Port Trust. During the past year 9,159 Hindus, 3,117 Mahomedans, and 419 Parsees were treated as in-door and out-door patients, and as usual twenty beds were reserved for women and children. But the advantages of this important and useful institution are largely discounted by insufficiency of nursing. The existing staff is decidedly inadequate for efficient nursing, but the stable sources of income at the disposal of the Committee will not allow of any additions.

The question of an endowment fund, to which reference has been made above, as well as a fund for residential quarters for the nurses, received very great attention during the year. Suitable quarters for the nurses are an urgent want. In style they should necessarily be in keeping with the main structure, and the cost has been estimated at Rs. 34,000. On the representation of the Committee the Government of his Excellency Lord Lamington have been pleased to sanction a grant-in-aid of Rs. 17,000; and of the other half of the required amount a sum of Rs. 8,000 has been secured. The initiative in the matter of subscriptions was taken by some of the members of the Committee and progress is being made in various other directions. A private gentleman has published copies of a short account of the Indian career of Dr. John Pollen, who had shown himself keenly interested in the Hospital; and the sale proceeds after deduction of expenses are being credited to the building fund. To secure small subscriptions from a wide circle, books containing rupee coupons are being distributed among voluntary workers, chiefly Parsi ladies. Up to date over Rs. 1,000 have been realised in this way, Mrs. and Miss Jamsetji Ardesir Wadia being indefatigable in their exertions in this part of the work. Collection boxes have been placed at the Taj Mahal, the Great Western, and Watson's Hotels and the Victoria Terminus with the kind permission of the authorities concerned. An amateur performance by a number of European ladies and gentlemen in aid of the building fund resulted in a welcome addition of Rs. 1,500 to the fund. Another performance, given by Mr. D. Bandmann, brought in Rs. 400. The Committee, as also those who feel an interest in the nursing service attached to such an important institution as the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, will, no doubt, fully appreciate the kindly help received from the ladies and gentlemen, chiefly Europeans, during the year.

RUBBER IN MALAY STATES.

THE favour which rubber has found in Ceylon is rapidly spreading Eastwards and though those planters who have left Ceylon for the Malay Archipelago and Peninsula, often have grumbles to make, yet it would seem as if the Malay States were likely to take up a position which might be disconcerting to the Southern Garden. Almost every planter in the district distinctly favours the States as a rubber-producing area when compared with Ceylon not least on account of the plentitude of indigenous trees. It is stated that the rubber trees reach maturity a year or two earlier in the Malay States than they do in Ceylon, and this means a good deal in calculating the return on invested capital, and also in regard to the selling price of rubber. Another point against Ceylon, and this is where the land policy of the Government presses hardly on the Ceylon planter, is that very little rubber is then planted on virgin soil. In many of the rubber concerns being floated in London as operating in Ceylon, a point is made of the fact that the rubber is planted amongst the tea, and the profits from the latter are held forth as a set off against the unproductive period of the rubber trees. It is not mentioned, however, that this very fact is a weak point against the rubber. It is not pointed out that rubber grown amongst tea does not reach a tapping size as soon as rubber grown on virgin soil. The consequence is that rubber in tea does not reach full maturity until the age of nine or ten years as against the five or six years of rubber planted in virgin soil in the Malay States. In point of time, therefore a Malay States virgin rubber plantation has a fifty per cent start of a tea-planted rubber estate in Ceylon. Another point is that there is less land in the Malay States that will become used up in three or four years. In some districts rubber thrives well for the first three years when there is a cessation of growth owing to the insufficiency of the soil to foster a large growth. Malaya claims that it has little or none of such tracts. Ceylon and the Malay States however are not alone and India is beginning to make its weight felt. It remains to be seen whether the enormous tea districts of North-Eastern India and Assam are suitable for rubber, but there can be no doubt of the suitability of Southern India, especially Travancore and Cochin. These districts have an enormous advantage over either Ceylon or the Malay States in that they have no labour difficulty, as labour, cheap and plentiful, is at the very door of the planter. The activity at present in every direction is enormous and in a ordinary commodity would probably result in over production. But rubber has a field of its own which is ever increasing, and it must be many years yet before the market can possibly be genuinely gutted.

ON their arrival in South Africa from India the 9th Lancers will be stationed at Middleburg, Cape Colony; the 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders at Pretoria; and the 2nd Welsh Regiment at Bloemfontein.

A SIMLA correspondent states that the death is reported of Major C. L. O. Reid, Indian Army, Deputy Commander, Kyaukpyu on the 26th April from fever. Major Charles Lestock Onslow Reid was born in 1865, and obtained his commission in the South Wales Borderers in August, 1885, being appointed to the Indian Army two years later. In April, 1891, he entered the civil department, and was transferred to Burma, holding at his death the office of Deputy Commander of the Kyaukpyu district.

THE "Madras Mail," commenting upon Sir Harvey Adamson's appointment to succeed Sir Arundel Arundel, says that it is significant in some respects that while Bombay's claim to the appointment was being put forward in some quarters, the fact seems to have been overlooked that raising Burma to a Lieutenant-Governorship had given her a claim with other Presidencies and Provinces to being represented in turn on the Viceroy's Council. The claim has evidently been allowed and the first appointment is that of Sir Harvey Adamson of the Burma Chief Court, one of the ablest officers of the Burma Commission.

NEWS has been received at Secunderabad, of a frightful explosion of a powder magazine at Yellandu Collieries, a mile from No. 6 incline. At 10 o'clock on Monday night, three coolies were sent to the magazine to bring powder detonators, fuzes, etc., for the night's working, and it is said that they entered with a naked light. Immediately after, a terrific explosion occurred, destroying the magazine, and blowing all three men to pieces. The trunk of one man was found pinned to a tree some distance away, whilst parts of the debris struck some relieving miners at a distance of a mile away.

DESCRIBING the sanitary arrangement at the Kumbh Mela recently held in Allahabad Major J. Chaytor White, I. M. S., Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces, says there were frequently between 3,00,000 and 4,00,000 people in residence at a time and with cholera present amongst so large and fluctuating a population the medical and sanitary staff had a very difficult task. Filtered water from the Municipal supply was laid on in pipes over the whole area. As the Sadhus would not use the pipe water it was decided to let them have wells, but these were eventually closed down owing to danger from polution. There were 207 deaths from cholera, but the disease never took an epidemic form. On the last great bathing day there were actually two and a half million pilgrims present. The mela was probably the largest ever held in India.

THE Government of Madras are again urging the electrical utilization of the water-power created by the Periyar dam and tunnel which is now running to waste. There are two conditions essential to the success of the scheme. The first of these is that there should be a sufficiency of water to give a constant supply of power throughout the year, and the other that the water should not be used for power at the expense of irrigation, which is the primary and essential purpose of the Periyar reservoir. In common with all rain-fed rivers, the water supply of the Periyar is uncertain, and the recently reported interruption of the Mysore water-power installation owing to the low level of the Cauvery, is significant of the danger to be guarded against in the electrical harnessing of streams or falls which do not possess perennial sources. Apart from this, it follows from the second condition that the water used for power should be either surplusage not required for irrigation, or water which can be put to irrigational duties after passing the power stations; but at present the quantity required for irrigation is in excess of the supply. The problem of reconciling the agricultural and industrial interests which are curiously in opposition in this case is therefore a difficult one; but we may rest assured that it will not be left unsolved by the talented engineers who conceived and carried out the great Periyar project, and that the thirty thousand horse-power available under the Periyar Dam will sooner or later be brought to his legitimate use in the industrial development of the Southern Presidency.

ACCORDING to "Good Words," there is in Wells Cathedral a statue, the face of which is an exact copy of the feature of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman; the statue is carved on a capital in the nave of the beautiful church, and is some six hundred years old.

AT THE DOOR OF NATURE'S TEMPLE.

A FANTASTIC PROPHET.

V.

He feared sleep, and wrestled against going off by standing a whole night and all the next day. It was a most ferocious torture. He begged of his family to surround his bed and chat away in the hope that external impressions would keep off the internal visions. Far from it. These infested and overran his perceptions of the external world. His moral constitution so to say was lost. Nothing was any longer of any consequence to him. He could well have taken for device the Urdu poet's couplet :—

"Ankhe tumari lal sanam kuch nishan piya
"Aphi piya, piya na piya fir kisiku kya."

(Your eyes are red, are you drunk? I am drunk, drunk or not what matters it to others?)

THE THREE SPECTRES.

In 1819 he saw himself rolling in a whirlpool and as he circled below three spectres stood ready to receive him in their shadowy arms. The first was madness swinging on a swing and almost touching the clouds, the second was suicide, the third spontaneous combustion. To hallucinations of sight were added those of hearing. He heard the agonising cries of hurricanes, of victims furiously swept away, and the piteous signs of poor Anne with her heart rending face haunted him. All opium eaters are subject to the infirmity of never finishing their work. The infirmity is aggravated by an invincible and odd disgust for what they have commenced writing or thinking. It was opium that killed the poet in Coleridge. Its torments reduced for ever to silence the harp of Quasimodo. The fragment of prose-poetry left us by De Quincey fills us then with better regrets for the strong and beautiful imagination being wounded to death, which has been able to give to the world the Suspiria de Profundis.

THE ETHEREAL GIPSY.

As he lived a gipsy, the visitor who succeeded in tracking him to his crib, found a weak little fellow wrapped up in rags, the feet bare, in old shoes or shoeless with only socks on, or a sock to one foot and a slipper to the other. His face was fine and intelligent and his mouth toothless, opium having hastened the teeth's decay. The transparent pallor of this pitiable creature, his diaphanous hands, the pupils of his eyes veiled and without as it were a look in them, his clothes too big for him and seeming empty gave him an immaterial and supernatural look. He seemed a shadow sleeping all day long with eyes open. Carlyle touched by his feeble and miserable appearance thought nothing was easier than to efface this innocent with a rub of the sponge Poor little Quincey!

THE CLAIRVOYANT.

Towards evening the shadow would awake little by little and speak in a low doleful harmonius voice which seemed to come from the land of dreams, his eyes gleaming, his look plunged into the invisible. He had the air of one reading on the wall opposite what his eyes alone saw. Perhaps he read in reality as did the other visionary Hoffman. He had as acute a sensation of a near world just as real as the world we all know and open to whoever knows to use the means of communication placed at our disposal by nature. He ranked himself among the privileged who possess this faculty in a superior degree from the day of their birth and vaunted of having developed it almost supernaturally by Opium which was but too true. What had he not dreamt in broad day and while walking? His recitals of the Occult world as related by him in his musical voice counted among the curious sights of Edinburgh. Those were profound mysteries drawn from personal experience. Those were visions he saw in absolutely solitary mountains. Those were occurrences which illustrated if they do not prove the doctrine of dreams, prophetic warnings, second sight and magnetism.

THE GUEST COMES TO STAY.

A cup of coffee brought him back to earth dissipating his sleep. The talker in him cheered up and he ravished his audience. He was incomparable. He chatted as an artist and as a book. He knew to listen. He could enlarge on and ennoble all subjects, and expressed himself with aristocratic courtesy in striking contrast with the romantic mendicant's garb he carried. Landlords in Edinburgh were ambitious of asking him to dinner. But it was no easy matter. He rarely opened the invitations sent him. They were shelved as correspondence which rendered him miserable. Besides if opened at all he never could keep appointments nor engagements. Opium had abolished with him all notion of time. They had to go seeking him. If he followed the messenger without resistance the guests had a double treat. There was the eyes and for the ears, to see him at a ceremonial dinner in a great coarse coat thread-bare full of holes and buttoned up to the chin with a coloured neckerchief for muffler. His shoes of selvage were filled with snow and for trowsers he had drawers blackened with ink. At the end of five minutes his toggery was forgotten and they were all ears. If to get him invited was difficult, it was more so to make him leave when dinner was over. The restlessness which drives men to change places seemed to him monstrous, because it kills dreams. When he found himself comfortable anywhere, he remained deaf to insinuations. They had to resort to a trick to draw him to the door, thence to the street, where his instincts of a somnambulist were his safety. Darkness fascinated him. He would rush out in the dark and not return home till the morrow.

NOBLESSE DE COEUR.

Nobody knew where he went. The peasants in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh contended he walked the woods lantern in hand. They knew he loved to be under the stormy sky, and declaimed warmly and bitterly against the barbarity of the English law which took people who slept in the open for vagabonds. He was one of those who gained hearts by an indefinable charm. Never has one more amiable or one, more gifted with so much seduction, trod the earth. To see and to know him was to love and venerate him. Humble to a fault, simple as a child, each one of his acts and words breathed noblesse, and he spoke a refined nature. His own adored him. God knows if he made a good father. His wife had died young of misery and of cares. His children were brought up all alone. It was not want of tenderness on his part; it was opium with its cortege of mental infirmities. The loss of three of his sons had affected him deeply without bringing in its train any change of life. Nobody knows the inner life of any other person but himself. Our relations do not know it. It runs apart parallel to our outer life and secret from all. It is a world in which one needs must live alone, not letting in even the being he loves best on earth.

THE SUSPIRIA DE PROFUNDIS.

In this strain De Quincey has written a collection of pieces in poetic prose. A large number has been lost in the snow or been burnt. Those remaining from the Suspiria de Profundis, sighs of a weary soul, seeking repose in mystic visions of the universe. They are the productions of a poet whose thought ever floats in a mystic haze of dream, and to whom realities present themselves naturally clothed in symbols These Suspiria are hymns to Sorrow, august and beneficent Goddess the leaven of the universe. To curse her is a blasphemy. Without her the great joys of life do not exist. It is the talisman to which we owe "intellectual revelations." We are nothing till we have not suffered. The earthquake is God in labour begetting the future. In his "Levana and our Ladies of Sorrow" are reminiscences of the great affliction of his infancy, and the sore visions which observed him on the death of his favourite sister. There are transparent allusions to the two poor idiots whose cruel fate revealed to him the existence of Parias of all kinds towards whom human society is so hard hearted. In his "Daughter of Lebanon" he thinks of his humble friend of Oxford Street and of her cruel but vulgar history. She is raised, saved and glorified by one of the four Evangelists These marvellous Halleluyahs to grief are his master-pieces. This is De Quincey "the dead man in life" who ceased to awake definitely in this world on the 8th December 1859 from those dreams which ever haunted him.

PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALEWALA.

THE BUDGET.

TEA ASSOCIATION PROTESTS.

Acceptance by the Commons.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 1, 12-40 P.M.

Mr. Asquith, in the House of Commons, said that owing to representations which had been made, it had been decided to enforce the reduction in the tea duty from the 14th instant.

Mr. Asquith's Budget is characterised as humdrum.

LONDON, MAY 1, 6-5 P.M.

The Tea Buyers Association has telegraphed to Mr Asquith that the reduction of a penny per pound on the tea duty is absolutely unsatisfactory because it gives an indivisible fraction in small purchases. The Association would prefer the duty unaltered.

The House of Commons has unanimously passed the Resolution reducing the tea duty one penny.

DEBTS AND DOLES.

MR. BOWLES ON NATIONAL FINANCE.

THE RECKONING.

Mr. T. Gibson Bowles, who has made finance a special study, thus wrote in anticipation of the Budget which Mr. Asquith presented on Monday :—

The ten years' financial debauch of the late Government is over. There now remains the reckoning.

That Government found the total yearly expenditure of the country for 1894-5 at £110,141,559; they left it, for 1904-5 at £175,293,451, having added to it over £65,000,000, or nearly 60 per cent. They found the State debt, funded and unfunded, on March 31st, 1895, standing at £769 061,552; they left it, on March 31st, 1905, at £793 736,491, having added to it £137,734,939, or nearly 21 per cent. It, indeed, the total State liabilities of all kinds, including guaranteed loans, liabilities to Savings Bank depositors and other contingent liabilities, be also taken into account, they did even worse, for they found these total State liabilities standing at £774,077,070 and left them at £969,469,504 having added to them £235,392,423 or over 32 per cent.

In short the late Government caused the nation to spend yearly £65,000,000 more than its predecessors, and yet left the nation owing absolutely £137,000 000 more, and contingently £235,000 000 more. Well might the cry be exorcised from the late lamented Mr. Ritchie, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, A regular Rake's Progress Roundly, to add to the yearly cost of Government as much as is represented by the whole net yield of Customs and income-tax together and then to leave the nation owing £137,000,000 more, is a feat which could only have been achieved by an Administration with a special genius for extravagance.

THE RECKONING REMAINS.

The complete and final restoration of the national finances, so long and so want only mishandled, must be a work of time. It imports nothing less than the overhaul and complete reconstruction of many portions of our system from top to bottom on new bases. This, I believe, can be so achieved as to relieve the present generation very sensibly, and the next almost completely, from some of the heaviest and most mischievous burdens of taxation—not indeed, by any one great single remedy, but by the combination of a number of reforms each justified on its own merits and all concurring to a great end. Things have got beyond the stage of palliation and tinkering and call aloud for new methods.

But for heroic finance and constructive fiscality the time is not yet. The remains of the debauch have still to be cleared away. That the present Government will, during this year, do something, and next year far more to bring us back to save and wholesome finance, all men expect; and I perhaps more than most men and with more satisfaction, inasmuch as it premises the doing of a very pressing and necessary work which for many years I have vainly striven to get done.

WHAT IS MOST URGENT FOR 1906-7

is not remission of taxation, but provision for the extinction of debt. The opportunity is favourable. The Old Sinking Fund, consisting of the surplus of revenue over expenditure in 1905-6, not being eaten up by Supplementary Estimates, will once again play its due part, so long denied to it, of reducing debt. The new sinking fund consisting of the available balance of the fixed annual charge for debt will play a far more considerable part than it has ever played before since its first institution in 1876, assuming as I trust we may that there will be no diminution of the fixed annual charge itself and no substitution of new annuities for those expiring this year.

In dealing however with debt it must be borne in mind that the part of it which most urgently needs reduction is less the Funded than the Unfunded Debt, which as compared with its bigger brother has some especial and terrible disadvantages of its own. It is upon the Unfunded Debt that, perversely enough, the late Government left the worst marks of debauch. They found it at £17,400,300; they raised it at one time to over £32,000,000; and they left it on March 31st, 1905, at £71,033,753. To have more than quadrupled in ten years this extremely dangerous and injurious debt is an achievement of financial profligacy hitherto unmatched. The rates at which the Unfunded Debt is borrowed are relatively very high; it has been exaggerated to proportions which make a most serious call on the "short loan money of the market which else would go to the uses of traders and the support of trade; and for these reasons it would be better to devote the larger part of the old and new sinking funds to the diminution of the Unfunded rather than of the Funded Debt. I need not dwell, I trust, upon the need for avoiding the creation of further.

OTHER CAPITAL LIABILITIES.

A Treasury euphemism for Brick and Mortar and Cunard subvention loans. The late Government found these at £3,092,324; they left them at £41,934,382—thirteen times what they found them! No further loans of this kind should be sanctioned or even proposed. If Bricks and Mortar and Cunard subventions there must be, as well as ships and soldiers, they should be provided for, not by loans, but in the annual Estimates.

As regards the Revenue, I would ask permission to make in the interests at once of the Exchequer and of fiscal equity, three suggestions which would be of almost immediate and very considerable effect.

(1) I suggest that the Agricultural Rates Act, which by the continuance Act of 1905 was continued to March 31st, 1910, should, by a short clause in the forthcoming Finance Bill, be limited to March 31st, 1907.

By March 31st, 1907 the general taxpayer will already have contributed to the relief of agriculture since 1896, when the contribution was begun, over £16,000,000—a stupendous and, as I venture to think, a sufficient national contribution to a single industry. By limiting the continuance of the Act to 1907, not only will the pernicious system of intercepting the general taxes on their way to the Exchequer and of applying them to special purposes be to that extent stopped, but there will thus be added, between 1907 and 1910 to the Exchequer receipts in relief of general taxation, some £4,000,000.

(2) A similar treatment might be extended to the national contribution towards payment of rates on tithe rent-charge, and for the same reasons. By March 31st, 1907, the nation will already since 1899 have contributed to this purpose £3,100,000, and its ending on March 31st, would add to the Exchequer receipts between 1907 and 1910 over £2,000,000.

In both these instances the necessary clauses could be inserted on the motion of a private member, since it is only a question of dealing with

THE INTERRUPTION OF EXISTING TAXES.

(3) I further suggest the abolition of that limitation of the capital value of agricultural land for the charge of the estate duty, to twenty-five years' purchase as a maximum, which is made by Subsection 5 of Section 7 of the Finance Act, 1894. What this would add to the Exchequer receipts I cannot precisely say, but so far as I can judge, it should be something approaching £300,000 or £700,000 a year.

The injustice of granting to property agricultural land, when passing by death diminution of charge denied to all other property, I brought before the public so long ago as 1899. By the example of Netherayon I showed that whereas the nations paid for this estate £93 411, which must therefore be considered as its value, and the duty whereon would be £5,137, the valuation under the Finance Act, 1894, would only be £49 154, and the duty thereon only £2,211. That £93,003 should, if in cash, in Consols or in ordinary land or houses, pay £5,137—but, if in agricultural land, only £2,211, is manifestly monstrous. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue state in their last annual report that the average number of years purchase of the gross annual value was in the case of agricultural property about 18. If £90 invested in 2-1-2 per cent. Consols were valued in this way it would pay only on £45, where as in fact it pays on the full £90—as in my opinion it should do. But if so then so also should the same sum invested in agricultural land. It must, indeed,

NEVER BE FORGOTTEN

that reality i. e., land and houses—in general is subject to special fiscal burdens from which personality is exonerated such as rates landtax and house duty which press very heavily on this kind of property both in the country and in towns but most especially in towns. Nor must it be forgotten that agricultural land has its own especial and very heavy burden of tithe. I am the first to admit that every one of these imposts calls aloud for reform. Nor will any reform in my opinion, be adequate which does not involve heroic treatment of all of them—as to which I will only say that the entire re-casting of the rating system and the redemption and extinction of the tithe rent charge must form a part of such treatment. When freed from the terrible incubus of tithe and from the hampering effects of the system of entail the remaining relics of primogeniture and the paralysing influence of doles, the cultivation of the land will. I am convinced, be found to be as good and as profitable an object of human industry as any other.

This, indeed, involves the final abandonment of the conception of the land as a feudal appanage, of the landowner as a feudal baron inhabitating a mediæval castle, whence he is to issue occasionally in a cavalcade for no other purpose than hunting or warring and of the farmer as one of his feudal retainers. It involves also the withdrawal of all doles, and the leaving of the owners and cultivators of land to work out their business with their brains as others do, and to rely, as others do, on their own sole energies and abilities, stimulated as others are by the knowledge that success means fortune and failure bankruptcy.

All this, however, is for the later and heroic stage of financial reform. But to this my suggestions would make some preliminary advance.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE HUNGARIAN ELECTIONS.

A Distinct Victory.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The Kossuthists have an overwhelining majority at the Hungarian elections.

THE AUSTRIAN PREMIER.

Prince Hohenlohe Appointed.

Prince of Hohenlohe, Governor of Trieste, has been appointed the Austrian Premier in the place of Baron Gautsch who has resigned.

THE CAPE AIDS NAVAL.

A Useful Offer.

The Cape Premier has offered Natal a maxim and mule battery to assist in the repression of the native revolt.

KING ALFONSO IN LONDON

Movement of the Royal Lovers.

King Alfonso, the Princess Ena, her mother and brothers have motored from Southampton to London. King Alfonso is staying at Buckingham Palace.

THE OLIMPIC GAMES.

A Victory for Canada.

Herring, the Canadian, has won the Marathon race at Athens.

BENGAL ROWDIES.

Mr. Morley Considers.

LONDON, MAY 2.

In reply to Sir Henry Cotton in the House of Commons regarding the prohibition of religious processions and national songs in Eastern Bengal, Mr. Morley said, he believed, one of the courts decided they were illegal, but whether the proceedings were a sound piece of policy is another question, Mr. Morley added "I am considering the whole matter."

THE SINAI QUESTION.

The Porte Must Understand.

Sir E. Grey in the Commons said that the Porte has hitherto declined to withdraw from Tabah pending a general settlement and joint delimitation. The Porte, he said, had informed Sir Nicholas O'Conor that a Commission would be despatched to El Arish and if they found the boundary pillars removed they would be replaced.

THE RUMOURS ABOUT COUNT DE WITTE.

General Credence.

LONDON, MAY 1, 12-40 P.M.

The resignation of Count de Witte is now generally reported.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

Result of the Race.

LONDON, MAY 1, 5-5 P.M.

The following is the latest betting on the first six horses for the Two Thousand Guineas to be run to-morrow :—

5 to 2 Gingal.
3 to 1 Bill of Play.
7 to 1 Black Arrow.
7 to 1 Admirable Crichton.
8 to 1 Gorgos
10 to 1 Beppo.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The following is the result of the race for the Two Thousand Guineas :—

Gorgos	1
Dame Agnet (colt)	2
Raurod	3

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has arrived in London.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MAY-DAY IN PARIS.

Foreigners Join the Riots.

LONDON, MAY 1, 12-40 P.M.

Paris was in an excited state this morning. By eleven o'clock, 150 had been arrested for refusing to move on. The crowd stoned the Chameaudeau barracks and the Police charged and arrested ten. Hitherto the Provinces have not been disturbed.

It is estimated that twenty thousand left Paris for fear of disturbances breaking out.

LONDON, MAY 2.

One hundred and fifty of the arrests made in Paris are maintained and include 70 foreigners mostly Russians. The others have been released.

Thirteen of the Police were injured in Paris and sixty people are being treated in the hospitals.

Demonstrations also took place yesterday at Berlin, Vienna, Rome and Madrid, but order was preserved.

Many scuffles between the police and demonstrators in Paris took place to-day and several police charges were made. Once the police were stoned by the mob and fired in the air. The Place Republique was cleared by the Cavalry but the troops and Police were discreetly handled and only a few of the mob were hurt, 700 arrests were made including some delegates from the German socialists.

The demonstrations in the Provinces passed off peacefully, the rain aiding the authorities.

THE LHASA CONVENTION.

Protection not Aggression.

A SPOKE IN RUSSIA'S WHEEL.

LONDON, MAY 1, 6-5 P.M.

Lord Fitzmaurice, in the Lords, said the Treaty of Peking signed on the 27th ult. secures the adhesion of China to the Lhasa Convention and in nowise alters the arrangements made under it. Great Britain undertakes not to encroach in Tibet and not to interfere in its Government.

China undertakes not to allow any Foreign State to interfere in the Government of Tibet.

The Treaty states that Great Britain does not seek for herself any concessions under Article 9 of the Lhasa Treaty which are denied to foreigners. The amount of the Tibetan indemnity remains unchanged.

SIMLA FIXTURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY, 21.

On May 1st H. E. the Viceroy received a deputation of the Berazai Khan Khels at 12-30 p. m.

The State dinner and Levee will be held on May 24th and the State ball will take place on June 7th.

MURDEROUS DISTURBANCE IN ZHOB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

In the Zhob district of Baluchistan a disturbance has occurred between the Wooregal Sirdars in Iogetzai. Sirdar Bungal Khan who went with the MacMahon's Mission through Seistan was shot and Sirdar Mahommed Akhbar Khan of the rival faction was seriously wounded.

THE CALCUTTA INSURANCE FRAUDS.

BAIL GRANTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

In connection with the frauds on the New York Insurance Life Company, an urgent application has been made on behalf of the third accused by Mr. Jackson, Barrister to the High Court, for release on bail. The application was granted, bail being fixed at two sureties of Rs. 25,000 each.

LARGE OPIUM SALE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

At the Government opium sale, yesterday, 2,200 chests, each of Bihar and Benares opium were sold at an average price of Rs. 1,272 per chest, the total proceeds of the sale aggregating Rs. 55,98,575.

THE DARJEELING MURDER.

WITNESSES RECALLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, MAY 2.

To-day, in the murder case in connection with the fresh charge of abatment brought against the Bearer, the defence asked to re-examine several witnesses, three being coolie women. Nothing new was elicited.

INDIAN STAFF COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

The following are the successful candidates in the recent examination for admission into the Staff College :—

Captains Walshe, R. H. A., Trail, East Lancashires; Williams, Hampshire; Radcliffe, Dorsets; Rotme, Wilts; Russell, First Lancers; Leed, 14be Lancers; Carlett, 1st Lancers; Wigram, 18th Lancers; Murray, 21st Panjabis; Henderson and Stewart 39th Garhwal Rifles; Villiers Stuart 56th Infantry; Chitty, 126th Baluchistan Infantry.

The following are specially nominated for admission by the Comuander-in-Chief :—

Major Kennedy, Hussars; Captains Branker R. F. A., Deterell, West Yorks; Molloy, 34th Poona Horse; Lieut Howell, the Guides; Captains Wall, Second Gurkhas; Stansfield, 7th Gurkhas; Shuttlewarb, Supply and Transport Corps.

These Officers will join Deolali on 30th June 1906.

TELEGRAPHIC INTERRUPTION.

The Director-General, Telegraphs states that deferred traffic for Burma is liable to delay owing to interruption in all Assam wires.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE RAND CHINESE.

FRENCH OPINION : M. GUYOT'S WARNING.

LONDON, April 14.—M. Yves Guyot, the distinguished political economist and editor of the Paris "Siecle," voices in his journal the opinions of many of his compatriots on the economic effects likely to result from the withdrawal of Chinese labour from the Rand mines. He states that if Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman were to suppress coolie labour he would seriously injure the goldmining industry in particular, and the prosperity of South Africa in general, and would be committing as serious a blunder as Mr. Gladstone when that statesman signed the convention after the disastrous battle at Majuba Hill in 1881, abandoning the Transvaal.

THE NATAL RISING.

REWARDS OFFERED.

London, April 14.—Mr. Smyth, the Premier of Natal, has offered a reward of £509 for the capture, alive or dead, of the rebel chief Bambatta, and £20 for each of his followers, who, with their leader, were last reported to be concealed in the impenetrable forest of Nkandhla, in Zululand.

TROUBLED RUSSIA.

RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCES.

SIMPLE LIFE MOVEMENT.

London, Aril 14th.—The followers of a section of the Catholic priesthood in Warsaw and the country districts of Poland, who a few months ago commenced preaching the approaching end of the world and denouncing what they described the corruption of the higher clergy, have attacked the churches and expelled the clergy in several towns and villages for refusing to join the movement. In the two latest of these conflicts 30 people have been wounded. The number of the fanatics, who call themselves Marianities, now amounts to 50,000. The authorities are taking no steps to interfere with the disorders.

A DEMOCRATIC DUMA.

THE MOTION RIDICULED.

The press organ of Count Witte, the Czar's Premier, and the Russian bureaucratic newspapers generally, write in a contemptuous tone of the democratic successes achieved in the Duma elections, and declare that the victory of the constitutional party means nothing. They insist that that party will be greatly disappointed if it imagines that it will be allowed to dominate the Duma, and that it will be necessary for the delegates to remember that they are merely guests on good behaviour, for otherwise they will be expelled. The Moscow "Gazette" speaks in very much the same strain, and states that it will be impossible for the Czar to accept rebels and traitors like the constitutional democrats as representatives of the nation. The Czar declares he will be unable to receive any more deputations in the bureaucratic reactionary interest, pleading that he is too busy.

KOREAN RAILWAYS.

LARGE AMERICAN ORDER.

London, April 14.—The United States Steel Corporation has entered into contracts for the supply of 50,000 tons of steel to be used in the construction of 200 bridges on the railway between Seoul and Wiju, in Korea.—

THE HEAT WAVE IN ENGLAND.

SOLDIERS PROSTRATED.

London, April 14.—The temperature in England yesterday reached 105 deg. in the sun (? shade). Of 170 men of the Buffs, who were marching from Lydd to Dover, no fewer than 30 were prostrated by the heat, and two of these died.

COLONIAL-OWNED FLEETS.

AN ADMIRAL'S ENCOURAGEMENT.

London, April 14.—Admiral Fitzgerald is the author of an article appearing in this month's "National Review," in which he urges British statesmen to recognise the colonial feeling in favour of a locally-owned and locally-controlled navy, founded on the basis of a broad Imperialism; and advocates an immediate remission of the money contribution made by some of the colonies, without changing the distribution of the Imperial warships, and leaving the Commonwealth and other colonies to do as they choose. They may, continues the Admiral, start navies of their own; and Britain should, in such case lend them suitable ships and instructors. He expresses himself as confident that the colonial navies would be available to fight for the Empire wherever their assistance should be most wanted.

SAVANNAH CONTRACTORS SENTENCED.

London, April 15.—Gaynor and Greene, the two United States contractors, who some months ago were extradited from Canada, where they had remained for about four years before the prolonged efforts of the American Government were successful in securing them from the Dominion authorities, have been tried at Atlanta, Georgia. Each of the prisoners was sentenced to four years' imprisonment for the crime defrauding the United States Government in connection with the harbour works at Savannah, in Georgia, and, in addition, Gaynor was fined £115 and Green £130. The United States Government spent altogether £20,000 on the prosecution of these men, and the accused £30,000 on their defence.

COMIC PORTUGUESE NAVAL MUTINY.

London, April 15.—The "Daily Mail" publishes, on the authority of its Lisbon correspondent, on account of a remarkable mutiny in the Portuguese navy. It appeses that, owing to the lack of discipline found to be prevailing on board, the sailors of the flagship "Dom Carlos" a cruiser of 4,253 tons and 20 knots, were refused shore leave, and in revenge tried to throw one of the Lieutenants overboard. Though prevented from carrying out their purpose they insisted that he should be landed. Admiral Souza, thereupon, boarded the cruiser, and under threats by the sailors that Lisbon would be bombarded or the ship sunk if their demands were not complied with, he promised that the officers should be changed. The mutineers consented to land only after the Lord of the Admiralty had promised that they would not be arrested. A similar mutiny, but on a smaller scale, broke out an the gunboat Tejo 533 tons 25 knots. The officers affected by the Admiral's promise complain that their prestige is now gone.

REMARKABLE SPEECH BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

GRAVE EVILS BESET THE BODY BOLITIC.

London April 15th.—Opening a public building in Washington yesterday, President Roosevelt dwelt on the necessity for making the sternest war against the grave evils besetting the body politic. An epidemic of indiscriminate assaults on the characters of even decent public men had, he declared, seared the public conscience and constituted the worst sign of a great unrest in their social, political, and industrial life. He advocated a progressive tax on the transfer of enormous fortunes, so as to prevent individuals inheriting beyond a certain amount, and also a national supervision of inter-State corporations in order to prevent over capitalisation.

The nation must, he added, strive to secure a broader economic opportunity for all.

ART TREASURES FOR BRITAIN.

London, April 14.—A gentleman named William Stibbert, who has died at Florence, bequeathed to the British nation a collection of arms, armour, and pictures worth £250,000 and the sum of £32,000 as a maintenance fund.

THE "Straits Times" repeats a rumour taken from a Java paper that of late the cocoa grown in Java, has been eagerly bought up by some Americans, who apparently wish to corner that article with an eye to speculation on a grand scale. High prices were given, even for low grades.

THE BARISAL AFFAIR.

REFERENCE TO THE HIGH COURT DISPOSED OF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

The Criminal Bench of the Calcutta High Court was densely crowded this morning, when the application of Surendranath Banerjee for a rule on the District Magistrate of Barisal was taken up before the Hon'ble Justices Mitter and Holmwood. Their Lordships found that they had no power to deal with this matter till such time as an appeal from the Magistrate's decision had been disposed of by the Sessions Judge of Barisal and the applicant was referred to that Court in the 1s instant.

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

COMMITTEE FOR FRAMING REGULATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

Mr. Justice Asutosh Mookerjee has been relieved of his duties as Judge of the Calcutta High Court from the first of this month and has been placed on deputation as President of the Committee for framing regulations relating to the University of Calcutta. The Committee will commence its sitting at Simla on the 9th instant.

EUROPEAN'S SUDDEN MADNESS.

CURIOUS SCENE AT A RAILWAY STATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

On Monday afternoon, a European named Barrett, a shunter on the Bangal-Nagpur Railway, suddenly went mad and assaulted several persons on Howrah platform. He is now under medical observation.

ALLEGED THEFT OF COURT DOCUMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY, 2.

The case against Nathu Motiram and Bhele was resumed to-day before Mr. Carvalho. Some more witnesses were cross-examined. Dharnedar Bapu gave the dates of the order sanctioning the first accused's prosecution, its revocation by the Sessions Judge, and its restoration by the High Court. It is the business of the Clerk of the Court or his Karkoon to receive papers and distribute them. There was an endorsement on the dargast papers received by Joglekar with the Subordinate Judge's signature. The papers are kept in a box which is locked, the key being kept by the Clerk of the Court or his Karkoon. Applicants entered the Karkoon's room. Joglekar's business was to write out decrees, to send the register of records of decided cases to the District Court. Dargast papers 35 and 31 were sent to Joglekar and his endorsement was dated 1st June 1905. Second accused had charge of them.

Daji Succaram, defendant in the original suit brought by the first accused stated that there was a meeting between himself and the first accused at which an amicable settlement was arrived at by which the former received Rs. 400. This was after he had presented his application dated 20th January 1906.

Ahmed Ali who sold the account-book to first accused at the Devali was unable to give any estimate of the numbers of people to whom they were sold; probably about 200. Ten reams of paper of which account-books were made were purchased in Bombay.

A few more witnesses remain to be cross-examined.

THE NEW BISHOP OF MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 2.

The consecration of the Very Reverend Augustine Francis Basle, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Mysore, took place to-day at St. Patrick's Cathedral, when he was consecrated Coadjutor-Bishop of Mysore by the Reverend Doctor Gandy.

A great number of Roman Catholic Prelates took part in the ceremony, which was an imposing and impressive one. The Cathedral was thronged with the English congregation. Festivities in connection with the event are being held on a magnificent scale.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

FIVE KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 2.

A serious explosion occurred on the 26th April at Yellandu colliery. Three native miners proceeded to No. 6 Incline Magazine at 10 p.m. to obtain the night's supply of explosives, and at 10 15 a terrific report shook Yellandu to its foundations, and disturbed the doors and windows of the buildings several miles away. It was then discovered that the magazine and the three miners were blown to pieces and that two other miners, returning from work, were killed outright at a distance of about 500 yards being hit on the head with flying stones.

Enquiries from the Company's offices here elicited the information that five were killed. The explosion is unaccountable, and it is not known whether the miners entered the magazine with naked lights as reported.

R. F. A. RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

The following movements of the Royal Field Artillery, will take place during the relief season 1906-07 :—

40th Brigade, 6th Battery, St. Thomas Mount to England. 23rd St Thomas Mount to England. 49th Belgaum to England.

11th Brigade, 83rd Battery, South Africa to St. Thomas Mount. 84th South Africa to St. Thomas Mount. 85th South Africa to Belgaum.

9th Brigade, 19th Battery Allahabad, to Barrackpore. 28th Barrackpore to Allahabad.

4th Brigade, 7th Battery, Jhansi, to Agra. 14th Agra to Jhansi.

3rd Brigade, 13th Battery Ferozepore to Mian Mir. 62nd Mian Mir to Ferozepore.

1st Brigade, 67th Battery, Peshawar to Rawalpindi. 63th Rawalpindi to Campbellpore.

45th Brigade, 80th Battery Campbellpore to Peshawar.

THE GYMKHANA TENNIS HANDICAP.

Two matches took place at the Gymkhana yesterday in the handicap which is at present in the first round stage. In the Doubles, Green and Thompson met Saunderson and Haines. The first two made an easy thing of the first set, but were beaten to a like extent in the second set. In the deciding contest each got five games closer in the play, but Saunderson and Haines won the two games and the match by 1-6, 6-1 7-5 after a splendid contest. In the Singles Robinson beat Curling by 6-1, 6-2.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

Some Holiday Considerations.

CHARLES CONDER IN PARIS.

SHOULD WOMEN SMOKE?

PARIS, GOOD FRIDAY.

MOST responsive of cities is Paris to weather changes. It has felt, instantly, the influence of the spring, and has expanded under its genial conditions. The world thinks of holidays. The college and lycees have already broken up, and young hopeful convoys his family about to-day with the air of a man who knows his own value. An exodus to Switzerland has already begun; numbers of society people are thinking of England for the first time London at Easter appeals. I notice a leaderette in the "Petit Parisien," speaking of the tunnel as a possibility, since a reforming and innovating Government is in. Be sure that when a train rushes beneath the Straits, Paris will come in large parties to visit London. Wonderful is the progress made in the travelling propensities of the French. It is not all to be put down to the Entente—some of it is due to the automobile, which is the great distance annihilator. Many are considering a visit to Spain, to Seville, for the Passion Week; others prefer Rome; others, again, will sojourn for a few days on the outskirts of Paris. At St. Germain-en-Laye, where is the chateau inhabited by James II. (Jacques Stuart, the guides call the unhappy monarch) and a church opposite containing a memorial by Queen Victoria; Versailles, with its beautiful gardens, by Le Notre, or, perhaps, Fontainebleau, with its unrivalled forest—any of these spots provides an agreeable rest after the labour and gaieties of the opening quarter of the year. The town, indeed, loses much of its attractiveness at holiday time; it is deplorably dusty, as a rule, and overrun with the enthusiastic but sometimes a little trying, tourist. This year there is likely to be more of him than ever—seven-and-a-half hours is no great matter.

The procession of cabs and carriages sweeping Bois-wards seems endless. The restaurants, which serve the five o'clock "gouter," are gorged with customers. When the season is slightly more advanced it will become the vogue to dine beneath the green-wood-tree to the strains of a red-coated orchestra. For the moment refreshment in the Bois stays at the five o'clock or the 'aperitif.' In the greater of the lakes is an island with a restaurant upon it, and thither M. and Mme. Dupont betake themselves, this afternoon, enjoying the sensation of travelling across in the ferry. It enables M. Dupont to assume a nautical air, and as the voyage lasts scarcely more than a half-minute, his reputation as a sailor suffers no diminution. When you see him rowing, however, in one of the lake boats you may have a different opinion, especially if you are British taught. The vehicles that carry the Parisian back to town for dinner create a strange impression. Here is a beautiful automobile, the symbol of wealth and elegance, which certainly cost a thousand pounds, there a superbly-equipped carriage, drawn by two smart bays; in between, is the Paris cab of the typical sort; ramshackle and attenuated horse. In the park in London there would be some sifting of the chaff from the wheat, here democracy rules. The twriter in the 'Petit Parisien' urges the democratisation of England as one of the reasons of the tunnel.

It is the moment of the exhibitions. On the threshold of the summer, when Nature holds her Saloon out of doors, the artists hang their works upon the walls of the Grand Palais and of the little galleries that abound in the narrow business streets branching from the Boulevards. In three days' time we shall have the first of the great spring exhibition the Societe Nationale des Beaux Arts. 'En attendant' there are many side-shows that are worthy of our attention. One of the most charming of these, if not the most charming, comprehends the work of Charles Conder. This delightful English artist is well-known in Paris. There is a drawing-room in a residential quarter of the town which is rich in Conder's paintings. The chair backs and seats, the panels of the doors, and hanging curtain are covered with beautiful Conder women, painted on silk just as he knows how to paint. Silk is almost the Conder medium. For years he devoted himself to that. This particular drawing-room belongs to the Norwegian artist, Thaulow, one of his greatest friends, and Mme. Thaulow wears a dress that is covered with the same wonderful decoration, the dainty fairy creatures of Conder's imagination. This exhibition in the Rue Laffitte is not confined to the airy trifles in fans, etc., which first expressed the genius of the man in water colours; there are twenty pictures or so in oils.

Of a truth, there are some masterpieces. Fascinating to a degree they are. Quite the gem to my mind is labelled, La Fille du Jardinnier. I wonder why this fille du Jardinnier wears a long dress when she is going about her business, which at this moment is the carrying of pink flowers; but that makes no difference to her winsomeness as a figure. Conder has managed to suggest a feeling of depth of lawn and garden, though is actual superficial area the picture is quite small. The shadow falling upon the lawn at the back of a reclining figure of a woman in white is a wonderful effect. It is a delightful picture in every sense and its charm grows upon one in contemplation. It is of perfect quality. Neighbouring it is a picture that marks a complete contrast of style. It is modern, whereas the other seems to touch upon the old. One fines so many contrast in Conder. His colouring often recalls Fragonard; indeed there are pictures here that might be examples of the master in the Louvre by reason of the subtlety and delicious harmony of the tones. With all thy faults, I love thee still seems to apply to Charles Conder, for he has faults in technique and a weakness in drawing; but there are quite forgotten under the charm of that Fragonard and Watteau grace and sensuous distinction.

There are cases where the faults seem exaggerated, as in a scene at Brighton which does not particularly recall the English watering place. On the other hand, turn to look at Gibraltar, viewed from the side of Algeciras. Here you have no temptation to examine the Rock your attention is immediately arrested by the group of women gathering flowers in the foreground. One is bound to smile at this delightful artist, who gives geographical names and even historical names (after the conference) to pictures that present the Conder woman in a pretty frame that is all. Curious how eighteenth century and yet 1906 is this dream of fair women. Their clothes and their way of wearing them seem to belong to the days of our great-great-grandmothers—back to the period of 1830—and yet they are at the latest sense the woman or, shall we say, in some such triumphs of to-day. Perhaps there are the draped nymphs he paints them, for there is no modern women disagreeable outline amongst not a hard feature or a nude. There are several them. Yet he fails in the finally stated, or merely studies of the Ensemble open satisfactory lucking suggested but they are not so. No, he is the breathing palpitating qualities. Atmosphere, in a master in evoking a femine atmosphere clothing his subjects in wondrous garments that breathe beauty and softness and harmony. The faces of his women haunt the memory, fit habitants of the land of dreams, of a mystic country of delicate generally and soft blowing flowers. And here you find the Whistler note mingled with an entrancing Pre-Raphaelitism. Wonderful artist, wonderful poet!

The spring has kissed the earth, and all the world is made a garden. The leaves of the chestnut are almost fully out, and you walk beneath canopies of tender green in the avenues of the Champs Elysees. The planes are less forward they have not yet broken bud, as if they doubted whether the April warmth were really meant or was some more treacherous prelude to a return of cold. The flower-beds are in no such mood of doubting but blaze and blossom in the sun, masses of gold and purple tulips—Royal colours of the spring—or delicate spirals of perfumed hyacinth. In those avenues of tender foliage play the children each with little creatures, that bring of sight to worldly scenes in their daintiness and prattling innocence. A careful mother dresses them

in white gloves and little bonnets, which, I fancy, would scarcely please the English child, since such finery entails a nice restriction in the play. It is part the discipline that belongs to nursery life in France. The Champs Elysee, and more particularly, the Grand Palais, has become the very centre of Parisian life. This glorious remnant of the Exhibition is surrounded by carriages this afternoon. Tout-Paris is assisting at the Concours Hippique. Rather monotonous is the show in character, with the same riding feats, the same hedges, the same water jumps —often the same riders and horses. The real interest of the meeting lies in the audience. It is an elegant assemblage, and, if you are interested in the mode, many secrets will be revealed as the tendencies of the season. But whilst the carriage-folk pour in at the front door of the Grand Palais, artists and critics enter modestly at the back. Pictures hustle the horses. For the moment, they are little disturbed but when the last picture is hung, in the second or greater salon, then the noble animals that carry the equestrian skill of the French army and hunting-field over hedges and hurdles will have to go. Horse-flesh makes room for pigment. To-day this final expulsion is a fortnight off; but the other Salon, which halves the Grand Palais with its elder brother is already in a condition to receive the world. The official sesame, however, is not yet uttered in the meantime, as rooms are haunted by the uneasy spirits of the Press.

Many are the stories that circulate about the earlier spring Salon. There is, it seems, a portrait of the German Emperor, which has almost raised a diplomatic incident. It needed, one is assured, the influence of the German Ambassador to secure its admission. Its quality may be gauged by the startling rumour which prevailed this afternoon that it had been painted, in reality, by his Imperial Majesty Himself ! Another portrait, according to, report, represents the correspondent in an international divorce case. He is comfortably seated at table in a restaurant of Paris, and in his mouth appears a large cigar. Some facetious person has threatened to call the picture "Le dernier cigare," the reference being to the fact that the smoker is notoriously dependent upon his wife for his brave figure in the world.

It is said that the show is generally, more interesting than for some years back. This was explained to me this afternoon by one of the founder. "When we broke away from the older society," he said, "we had to justify our existence by accepting pictures that were now and startling. That period has passed. We look now for serious merit in the works submitted, and the done-in-ten-minutes style has no longer any chance of success. I think you will find that the officialSalon is the home of that sort of thing now." And the painter went his way, chuckling quietly at his little joke. I think we may expect some excellent English work from this same, and also a remarkable number of children's portraits. Our indiscretions must go no farther, under pain of the high displeasure of the salon authorities, except to say that a wonderful new sculptor has revealed himself, who, according to some people, equals Rodin in power and surpasses him in grace.

The peculiarity of this salon resides in its musical section. Some eighty students have had their compositions accepted by the jury of the salon, and to each of these composers is granted a day for the hearing of the work. It is quite a novelty for Paris, but, as my friends the artist, quoted above, says, This is the house of new ideas. Whilst I write, they continue to carry in pictures at another entrance, presumably for the other Salon. It is a sight that inspires the reflection; an army gives itself to art in Paris. A statistician has calculated that ten millions of francs are spent annually in this city on art material. The emoluments therefrom are perhaps one million. The difference between £400,000 and £40,000 is the difference that belongs to unappreciated labour. A chastening thought.

HAUNTED MINES.

RESTLESS SPIRITS ROAM IN THE DARKNESS.

Mr. R. S. Hutchinson, a well-known mining man from British Columbia, at present in London, conversed with a representative on the extraordinary experience of some coal trimmers a few days ago in Barry Dock on the steamer Italiana. They heard the sound of a human voice, followed by raps ings coming from the foreshold, which was full of coal, but no one could be found. Mr. Hutchinson stated that such noises common in mines, are regarded as foreshadowing an accident of some kind, or else as signifying the presence of the "ghosts" of a previous disaster. The noises, he said, are called "Tommy Knockers." They are generally heard in what is known as the "graveyard shift" between 11 p.m. and 3 a.m.

A miner is at work when suddenly, in the never-ceasing drip, drip, drip of the water, he hears some one drilling. He is puzzeled, for he knows that he is alone in that part of the mine. Taking his candle from the rock,he tramps through the tunnel towards the sound. He stops to listen. Now it seems above him, and he climbs up into a raise, where ore has been taken from above the tunnel. He holds the candle over him, and searches with straining eyes.

AN UNSEEN COMPANION.

There is no light of another driller, but the sound continues—only it seems to be a little further away. The miner descends from the raise and tramps again through the tunnel, splashing through the mud and water. The mysterious sound deceives and eludes him. The drilling ceases. The miner stops in surprise. He is alone, 500ft. below ground except for this unkown companion. There is a moment of silence, intensified, it seems, by the drip, drip, drip of the water and the utter darkness.

Not far ahead the miner suddenly hears a new sound. Someone is walking rapidly through the tunnel with a regular tread, splashing in the mud and water. The miner, his candle at his side, quickly follows. He almost runs in his haste to find his companion. But the tramp and splash of the unknown feet are always just ahead of him. The miner stops and shouts:—

Hey ! Who are you, there ?

No answer comes, and he calls again and again. Still hears in the darkness the tread and splash of the phantom feet. All at once although he is a strong man, the miner is filled with fear. He begins to tremble and grow cold and then in a panic of dread he turns and flies stumbling and plunging through the tunnel to the shaft.

RUNNING A PHANTOM CAR.

Here is the empty cage for lifting ore. It is at the foot of a shaft which it fits exactly, and when the miner pulls the wire, which rings a signal bell at the top, and springs into the cage, he is raised in a few seconds through the darkness to the free air 500 feet above. The engineer at the hoisting machinery wonders what has happened. The miner tells him his experience, and both men sit silent in a vague fear. They realize then that the "Tommy Knocker," the ghost of the mine, has been heard again.

Miners do not laugh about the "Tommy Knockers." Men of intelligence who have long since ceased to work underground, solemnly aver that the "Tommy Knockers" invariably visit the mines, where a man has been killed. The spirit comes back, they say, to the old haunts of the body. Sometimes it drills, sometimes it runs a phantom car, sometimes it only wanders aimlessly through the workings of the mine. But invariably, according to the miners' belief, the ghost returns. Sometimes it is seen, but usually it is only heard.

The "Times of Ceylon" understands that the Ceylon Cooly Commission has finished writing its Report. It will be presented at the Committee Meeting of the Ceylon Planters' Association on the 11th instant, after which it will probably be printed.

One shilling is alleged to have been the reward paid to a Texas messenger boy, who found one thousand pounds' worth of diamonds, belonging to Mme. Sarah Bernhardt. It is expected that he will spend the shilling on a gallery seat, where he may hiss in comfort.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 24th April :—

Read with reference to Trustees Resolution of the 19th April memo from Government in the General Department dated the 18th April forwarding for information a copy of the following notification :—

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. K. Leslie to act as a Trustee under the City of Bombay Improvement Act during the absence of Mr. T. W. Cuffe on leave.

Resolution.—To be recorded. Mr. Leslie is appointed a member of the Finance and Establishment Committee and the Land Acquisition Committee.

Read with reference to Trustees' Resolution of the 5th December, and of the 6th February the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated the 21st April :— "I have the honour to inform you that the Corporation have at their meeting held on the 19th instant decided to resume, under Section 34 (7) of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Act, the plot of land shown in red colour on the accompanying plan measuring about 750 square yards at Agripada, included in Schedule D, which is required for a public purpose, viz,the construction of an isolation ward for Phthisis patients in connection with the Adam's Wylie Memorial Hospital. As required by Section 60 (7) of the Act, I hereby give you notice that the land in question will be taken possession of by me on behalf of the Corporation on the termination of 6 months from the service of this notice, but I would at the same time be glad to be informed whether you cannot see your way to forego this notice and let me have the land immediately as it is very urgently required."

Resolution.—To be recorded. The Statutory 6 months' notice may be waived in this case and the Engineer may be requested to make over the land at once to the Municipality.

Considered papers underlying Circular of 1906 on the following letter from Messrs Unwalla and Phirozshah, Solicitors, dated the 20th March to the Engineer. "With reference to our Mr. Unwalla's interview with you this afternoon, we have the honour to state that our client Mr. Sheriarji Rustomji Mistry is the owner of a Buffalo stable at Madanpura coloured pink on the accompanying plan. From the said plan it will be seen that the said land coloured yellow on the North of our client's premises belongs to the City Improvement Trust. The Drainage Engineer of Bombay Municipality proposes to allow us to carry the drain of our client's premises through the land belonging to the Trust as shown by the yellow line on the said plan provided the Trust has no objection. Under the circumstances we have the honour to request you to grant our client the necessary permission as prayed for. An early reply is requested."

Resolution.—Permission may be granted on condition that the applicant enters into an agreement to remove the pipes at any time on 3 months' notice being given, and to pay rent of Re 1 per annum. The cases of the agreement to be borne by the applicant.

PLAGUE IN AGRIPADA.

Considered papers underlying Circular, on the following letter from the Engineer, of the 14th April :—

I have the honour to report that in the month of February there was one case of plague in No. 2 Block of the old 4 blocks of chawls at Agripada. In March there were 4 cases of plague in the same 4 blocks, being confined to blocks 2, 3 and 4. All these were case contracted outside the chawls, for no dead rats were found and the patients worked in the City. In the current month there have been 13 attacks in the 12 new blocks of which 7 have died, 1 recovered, and 5 are now under treatment. In the old 4 blocks there have been 4 attacks of which 2 died and 2 are under treatment, and in the 2 new blocks a Nagpada there has been 1 attack which proved fatal. There have thus been in all 18 attacks and 10 deaths in the current month. This is not a matter for surprise seeing that the epidemic is now raging in this district and our peuans are working in many places where they may easily contract plague. But at the end of last month dead rats were found in Block No. 16 which is inhabited by higher caste Hindoos. This block was only partially full and the tenants were removed from the two upper floors, in which the dead rats were found, to the other two floors. There have been no more cases in this chawl for the past week. In the first week of this month two dead rats were found in Block 14 which is connected with Block 16 by the latrine passage. I did not consider this of great importance, but shifted the occupants of the rooms in which they were found and had these and the adjoining rooms thoroughly disinfected. Now within the last week several attacks, 8 in all, have been occurring and action is necessary. The day before yesterday dead rats were found in Block 13 and action must be taken here also. I, therefore, under instruction from you have, put in hand the construction of 100 huts so as to turn out the occupants of Blocks 13, 14 and 16. I estimate that these huts will cost about Rs. 1,500. It may be necessary to construct another fifty or so but these huts are intended to be used for very temporary occupation only and I propose to provide our tenants with materials and let them put up the huts, only if required beyond the hundred referred to above. I intend that these 100 huts shall be used for emptying blocks as found necessary until the epidemic ceases. I cannot say which blocks may have to be vacated, but there have been 2 attacks in Block 3 and I think that this may be the next.

As regards other action the tenants are in the habit of screening in their verandahs with a sacking for privacy. Since the first attack occurred I have insisted on the removal of this as soon as the morning cooking is completed. The rooms in which dead rats have occurred have been those in which the tenants have boxes to hold their kit. I have insisted that the boxes shall be frequently shifted so as to prevent rats from harbouring behind them. And as your suggestion I have arranged to have the tenants' bundles opened by them so as that they afford no harbourage for rats. I have also provided the Sanitary Inspector with such medicines as he requires and the Health Department are kept fully informed. And lastly, I have started a campaign against rats by means of traps being afraid to use poison because of the large number of small children about. I have in this report, spoken of rats only, but such as I have seen myself have been mice and from reports I have received I believe that practically all that have been found were mice.

Read the following note by the Chairman, dated the 16th April.

Circulated for the information of the Trustees.

This occurrence is very disheartening but I hope the measures being taken will be effective. There was no fresh case this morning when I visited the Chawls again, and there appears to be no panic. I must ask sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 1,500 for huts as Extraordinary Expenditure—Plague—to be met by reappropriation from the provision of Rs. 72,300 under Maintenance of other Lands and Buildings—General Account, in the current year's budget. Read memo. from Engineer submitting detailed estimate amounting to Rs. 1,640 instead of Rs. 1,500 as previously stated.

Resolution—The estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,640, is sanctioned as recommended by the Chairman.

Considered with reference to Trustees' Resolution of the 28th November 1905, papers underlying Circular on the following letter from the Secretary of the Trustees of the Sett Merwanji Framji Panday Charitable Funds, dated the 15th March :—

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 9th ultimo, on the subject of the proposed road between the new building plots on the Trustees' Colaba Reclamation, and the Panday Sanitarium, and I am directed to state in reply, that, considering that (in so far as the Panday Sanitarium is concerned) the road in question is rendered necessary to protect that Charitable Institution, so far as may be, from the injurious effects of the Board's Reclamation, the Trustees of that Institution ventured to think it would be inequitable that they should be called upon to contribute to the cost of the road to the full extent suggested in your letter. The Trustees moreover have not in hand sufficient funds available for the purpose.

The Trustees are at the same time desirous of avoiding litigation and recognising, as they do, the vital importance to the Sanitarium of the proposed new road, they are prepared to go as far as they reasonably can towards meeting the Board in this matter. The Trustees venture to hope that, under all the circumstances, the Board will consent to the following proposals :—(a) That the Trustees of the Sett Merwanjee Framjee Panday Charitible Funds are prepared to pay a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,000 (fifteen thousand) for the cost of construction of the proposed road including land and drainage. (b) That the actual payment to the Board of the said sum of Rs. 15,000 be permitted to be deferred until such time as the Trustees can accumulate the amount not exceeding three years, interest being in the meantime paid thereon by the Trustees to the Board at the rate of four and half per cent. per annum, and this arrangement being, if necessary, embodied in a proper formal document. I am directed to ask that the Chairman of the Board will kindly place this proposal before the Board for their favourable consideration at an early date. Read the following Memo. by the Engineer, of the 23rd March :—

The increase in the cost of the execution will be only about Rs. 5,200, the sum originally stated including the cost of sewers which will not be required. It is probable that there will be a saving considerably greater than this and therefore there is no necessity of going to Government for sanction on this account. The loss to the Board will be Rs. 32,250 for frontage land which will now be devoted to the road plus the sum of Rs. 5 200 noted above. From this total loss of Rs. 37,450 must be deducted the offer of Rs. 15 000 made by the Trustees of the Sanitarium, leaving a net loss of Rs. 22,450. But I am doubtful if we shall ever see this sum of Rs. 15 000, when the road is once made as Mr. Panday informed me that they find it exteremely difficult to carry on at present and that the Trust deeds prevent them from accepting money from any person outside the Trust. The suggestion of legal action is, of course, absurd. It would in fact amount to clouding rights on the foreshore which Government only possesses.

After discussion, the Chairman proposed the following Resolution as amended at the meeting :— The Trustees of the Panday Sanitarium should be informed that the Board are willing to construct the road on condition that the Trustees bind themselves jointly and sever ally to pay the Board within three years the sum of Rs. 13,500 and meanwhile to pay interest on the same sum with effect from 1st May 1906 at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. per annum. The Trustees to execute an agreement embodying these terms and to pay all the costs of such agreement which will be prepared by the Board's Solicitors. On the said agreement being executed, the Board will proceed to construct the road in question, This offer to remain open till 1st June.

Dr. Viegas, thereupon moved the following amendment :—That the Trustees of the Panday Charitable Funds be informed that the Board are not prepared to construct the road on the terms proposed.

The amendment on being put to the vote was lost.

The Chairman's original proposition having been put to the vote was carried. It was accordingly resolved.

Resolution—The Trustees of the Panday Sanitarium should be informed that the Board are willing to construct the road on condition that the Trustees bind themselves jointly and severally to pay to the Board within three years the sum of Rs. 13,500, and meanwhile to pay interest on the same sum with effect from 1st May at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum. The Trustees to execute an agreement embodying these terms on to pay all the costs of such agreement which will be prepared by the Board's Solicitors. On the said agreement being executed the Board will proceed to construct the road in question. This offer to remain open till 1st June.

Considered the following Report of the Land Committee No. VI, dated the 4th April 1906 :—

1.—Nos. 27 and 28, First Agpada.

We have considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution of the 5th December 1905 the question of renewing the lease of Plots Nos. 27 and 28, First Nagpada Estate, to Mr. Thakur Mowjibhai Lhadhar.

We observe that the Board ordered resumption of these sites under circumstances mentioned in the preamble of Trustees Resolution of 5th December 1905.

The sites were accordingly taken possession of by the Land Superintendent on 23rd December 1905, and the notice of resumption was served on the lessee on 16th January 1906.

The lessee in the meanwhile tendered arrears of rent to end of December and our Solicitors were asked to advise if the rent tendered may be accepted and they advised that it was not safe to accept it as the result of the entry made upon the plots on 23rd December 1905 was to put an end to the lease and to determine the term thereby granted, and that all that the Board was entitled to was the rent due up to 23rd December, the date of re-entry, in addition to such damages (if any) as the Board may have suffered by reason of the lessee's breach of the covenants. They also advised that it was in the discretion of the Board if they so wished to grant a fresh lease upon the party paying up all arrears of rent, performing all covenants unperformed and paying compensation for all previous breaches. A bill for rent up to 23rd December (the date of entry) was issued to the late lessee, but no payment has been made by him. Our Solicitors in the meanwhile had received a letter of protest from the late lessees Solicitors in which the lessee's Attorneys contended that their clients having commenced building work, the Board was not authorised in resuming possession of the sites, and requested that their client may be allowed to continue the work. The Trust Engineer was thereupon asked to explain matters to our Solicitors in view to their advising us further in the mater.

The Trust Engineer accordingly put himself in communication with them with the result that Mr. Tennant, of Messrs. Crawford, Crown and Co., the late lessee's Attorneys who stated, in their letter of 17th February to our Solicitors, that their client undertook to proceed with the work of the building at once, and that their client had already purchased materials for proceeding with the work immediately, which they stated their client thought was enough security and that if the Trustees required any further reference he proposed the name of Mr. Mowji Hirji who has built several buildings on the Nagpada Estate. Bisides, they stated that their client was prepared to pay all arrears of rent and that their client hoped that the Trustees would not insist on the costs incurred by the Board in resuming possession, as the work was delayed owing to his having had to go to his native country in consequence of the death of his brother.

Under the circumstances mentioned by the late lessee's Attorneys, our Solicitors, in their letter of the 19th February to the address of the Trust Engineer, asked for instructions on the following points if the Trustees were disposed to allow the plots to be retained by the old lessee, viz. :—(a) Should the lease be renewed if so, whether by the grant of a fresh lease or by an endorsement on the old lease ? (b) Having in view the trouble the Board have had in the matter, should an Agreement to complete the buildings before the renewal is made be instisted upon ? (c) Should any additional security be required from the lessee or the guarantee of Mr. Mowji Hirji be sufficient ? (d) Should the costs incurred by the Board in the taking over possession and in renewing the lease be insisted upon ? As to (a) and (b) the Engineer thinks that the late lessee has had his lession and recommends an endorsements on the old lease. As to (c) and (d) the Engineer thinks that the guarantee would not be of any great value, that additional security is not required, as the demand for 1 year's rent in advance as suggested by Chairman may operate to some extent to prevent the lessee from being able to push on the work, &c., and that all costs should be paid by the lessee.

We are of opinion that the lease might be renewed by endorsement on the following conditions :—

(a) that the lessee pays all arrears of rent up to 23rd December 1905 ; (b) that the lessee should pay a fine of Rs. 400 ; (c) that he should pay one year's rent in advance with effect from the 23rd December 1905 and (d) that he should reimburse the Board with all costs of resumption ; and we beg to recommend accordingly.

2.—Agripada Estate.

We have considered the following correspondence from the Engineer regarding certain strips of land on the Agripada Estate which might be absorbed into the adjoining plots on certain conditions as they are no at present required for the roads :—

Re Plot No. 22, Agripada Estate.

As requested in your letter dated the 31st ultimo, I have the honour to submit here with four lease plans of Plot No. 22 Agripada Estate.

The green colour shows land which may be given rent free to the lessee on conditions that when the same is required for inclusion in the road he shall clear it of the boundary wall and hand it over free of any claim for improvements to the authority in whom the road may then be vested.

I am not sure what this land may be worth under these conditions. The wider road is not at all likely to be required for many years. It would probably be advisable to fix a term, say, 20 years, within which compensation for cost of reconstructing a similar boundary wall would be given. In the case of other similar plots being leased, I thing that it would be advisable to make terms with the lessee for a higher rent in consideration of this free land and so stipulate for a reduction of rent and grant of compensation for rebuilding the boundary wall on resumption.

The plans may require amendment in respect of the red boundary line and the note giving area at the top. But I prefer to leave this until the Solicitors have given their advice.

The Solicitors reply to my reference and the accompaniments to the same are attached in original.

The suggestion to adopt in all such cases two leases—one for the green area and another for the red appears to be the better, and may be approved. The rent to be charged for the green area is for the decision of the Board. On further consideration I think that one anna per square yard is too heavy to charge for garden ground which would bring the value to about Rs. 1-8-0 per square yard. In this case the area is 259 square yards and the rent at one anna would be Rs. 18 per annum or Rs. 1-8-0 per month. I think that the rent might be fixed at half an anna per square yard.

When the rent to be charged is fixed, I will approach those tenants who hold such plots and see if they will agree to this rent if possible. If they will not I think that we should still let them have the land without rent if they will agree to the other conditions.

The lessees of Plots Nos. 8 and 9 are prepared to pay one anna per square yard. If they had not to rebuild their compound wall they would be willing to pay 2 annas per square yard. I think that this rate of 2 annas may be taken as the fair rent in the future. They stipulate that the wall shall be rebuilt for them if this extra land is thrown into the road We only provide 20 roads where it is highly improbable that a wider road will ever be required, Under Section 45 (1) we are ani required to ensure that the 40 width should not be built on. I appears unwise that we should incur any considerable loss in view of the remote contingency of one of these roads requiring to be widened. I would therefore suggest that in the case of Plots Nos. 8 and 9 we should lease the extra land under a separate agreement at the rate of one anna per square yard per annumproviding for the rebuilding of the wall by the Trust should the set back ever be required. In the case of Plot No. 22 I would advise that a similar agreement be made, the rent being fixed at 2 annas per square yard per annum. And in the case of the other plots that remain to be leased, I think that we might throw the extra area into the plots, making no stipulations, but keeping the frontage line of building 20 at least back from the road. The Municipal Commissioner's approval was obtained to the reduction of width of the roads. I was under the impression that the Board's approval had also been obtained. If this was not done it was through oversight. And the roads can still be widened to 40, at no greater cost than if they had been made the full width originally. We approve of the proposals made by the Engineer except as to plots not yet leased, in which case we consider that separate leases of the strips should be taken as in other cases, and we beg to recommend accordingly.

The Chairman having proposed the adoption of Item 1 of the Report, Dr. Viegas moved the amendment—That Item 1 of the Report be recorded. The amendment on being put to the vote was lost, and the Chairman's propositions carried as a substantive motion.

Chairman having proposed the adoption of Item 2 of the Report, the Honble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved the following amendment :—That the roads in the Agripada area be retained at the widths sanctioned by the Board. The amendment on being put to the vote was carried. The amendment on being put as a substantive motion was also carried. It was accordingly resolved.

Resolution.—Item 1 of the Report of the Land Committee, No. VI, is adopted.

With reference to Item 2 of the Report the roads in the Agripada area should be retained at the widths as sanctioned by the Board.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following final races of the season 1905-1906 will be sailed on Saturday next terminating at Hog Island :—

A class Handicap Race.—Time in hand. First boat starts at 3-45 p. m.

Course No. 23. From Committee Vessel round Butcher Beacon leaving it to Port, round Red Channel Buoy, N. of Butcher Island, leaving it to starboard, round B. W. H. S. Buoy, N. N. E. of Elephanta, leaving it to starboard, and finishing at Hog Island, Length of course 10-6 miles. Time-limit 7-15 p. m.

B class Handicap Race.—Time in hand. First boat starts at 3-45 p. m.

Course No. 23.—From Committee Vessel round Butcher Beacon leaving it to Port, round Red Channel Buoy, N. of Butcher Island, leaving it to starboard, round B. W. H. S. Buoy, N. N. E. of Elephanta, leaving it to starboard, and finishing at Hog Island, Length of course 10-6 miles. Time-limit 7-15 p. m.

Tonnie class and small Boat Handicap Race.—Start at 4 p. m.

Course No. 22 :—From Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to Port, round the Two Red Channel Buoys, W. N. W. and N. of Butcher Island, respectively, leaving both to starboard, round B. W. H. S. Buoy, N. N. E. of Elephanta, leaving it to starboard, and finishing at Hog Island, Length of course 9-4 miles. Time limit 7-15 p. m.

Finishing Line for all Races, between a mark boat with N. flag and the lower mark post on Hog Island Bungalow.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE GOVIND DINKAR BARAJI.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. W. H. Howard, acting Clerk of the Court, informed the Court that the Official Assignee reported that insolvent had not lodged his books of account in the office. Mr. Kapadia said that the insolvent did business in partnership with others, who were solvent and who kept the books to carry on their transactions. His Lordship allowed the matter to stand over.

RE DADABHAI NARAYEN.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained a month's extension of the interim order, with leave to serve notices.

RE MOMAN DADU MIYA.

Mr. Bhandarkar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained three months' extension of the interim order.

RE KESHAVRAM SAMALDAS MULTANI AND ANOTHER.

One of these insolvents came up for his discharge, Mr. Padshah said he had no "locus standi" in the matter, but he would bring to the notice of the Court that certain of the creditors of the insolvents had written to him from Sukkapur to oppose the discharge. As another of the insolvents was not present in Court his Lordship allowed the matter to stand over till next Court day.

RE THOMAS MICHAEL VAZ.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule. Counsel said that one of the creditors resided unserved. His Lordship granted the application, and allowed the matter to stand over for two months.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges :—Samuel Luke Lafrensis ; Gangji Dhanji Khoja ; Madhavrao Nanabhai Navaikar ; Ramchandra Trimbak Keshkamat ; Shaik Edoub Shaik Ahmed Dakhni ; Pestonji Framji Dhungarmaster ; Joseph Abraham ; Rahiman Nathu Shaik and Ramchandra Bhikaji.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 2.

Local rain has fallen in Assam and some rain on the North-West Himalayas. Thunder showers occurred in Bombay, the Deccan and the extreme South of the Peninsula. The principal falls are Cherrapoonjee two and a half inches, Tezpur one inch, Sibsagar, Silchar, Murree, Sonemarg, Bijapur, Belgaum and Calicut half an inch, and Shillong and Kodaikanal a quarter of an inch. Mean temperature has now risen above normal in North-West India except the North-West Frontier Provinces, where it is in considerable defect. Rain is likely in parts of Assam, and thunder showers are probable in the south of the Peninsula, and possible in Burma and on the West Himalayas.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 2ND MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk fall at Lahore, and a brisk rise at Jacobabad, pressure changes have been small and irregular.

Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly over the greater part of the country and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 5° to 7° in excess of normal at Jhansi, Surat, Neemuch, Poona, Ahmednagar and Bijapur and the minimum from 6° to 9° at Ahmednagar, Amraoti, Nagpur, Jacobabad, Sirsa and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Jhansi, Nagpur and Akola and the lowest 70° at Rajkot.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast on the Malabar Coast and in the Madras Presidency and at Indore and Bombay.

Rain.—More than three-quarters of an inch fell at Belgaum, Bijapur and Calicut, less than a quarter at Colombo and a few drops at Cochin, Mangalore and Sholapur.

Weather.—Skies are likely to remain more or less cloudy at a few stations to the south of Bombay.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The belief that Vesuvius was almost played out has received a severe blow by the terrible calamity of the week-end, but the strength of that belief was well-exemplified by the building of the Observatory now destroyed. The Observatory was situated in the Atrio del Cavallo valley, separating the main cone from the Monte Somma, and valuable records of seismic disturbances and of the many minor eruptions of the last thirty years were obtained there, including a detailed account of the serious eruption in 1871, when the lava which poured out of great fissures in the sides of the volcano flowed in streams 20ft. deep and over 1,000ft. wide at a rate of a mile in four minutes. The whole of this serious disturbance was carefully watched by Director Palmieri, then in charge of the Observatory.

In the annual report of the Scottish Liberal Association it is pointed out that north of the Border Liberalism has been restored to the position it occupied in 1885. At the General Election of 1900 Scotland returned thirty-eight Unionists and thirty-four Liberals ; when Parliament was dissolved last January these numbers had became forty Liberals and thirty-two Unionists. At the recent election fifty-eight Liberals, two Labour members, and twelve Unionists were returned ; and the votes show how unanimously Scotland has ranged itself on the side of the Liberal Government. In 1900 the Unionist majority in votes was 4,000 on a total of 5,13,000. Taking Liberal and Labour votes together, the Unionists are now in a minority of 133,000 on a total poll of 600,000.

Mr. Sidney Lee, the foremost living authority on the life of Shakespeare, has in the' London Magazine" a very interesting article on the popularity of the poet. No very precise statistics of the circulation of Shakespeare's works are, Mr. Lee says, available. The collection of Shakespeareana in the National Library at the British Museum is the largest in the world, but it is by no means exhaustive. . . . Nine years ago the section of the printed catalogue of the British Museum dealing with Shakespeare was published separately. The independent entries numbered some 4,000. Nearly 500 additions have since been made to this total. The books are in all languages, including very many in Russian, Icelandic, Servian, Polish, and Bohemian. Several of the works are in numerous volumes, ranging from forty downwards. The total number of separate volumes which are identified with Shakespeare's work in the National Library cannot fall short of 20,000.

At the present time are to be seen at Convent Garden Market some enormous bunches of bananas. These mammoth fruits are well named Giants in the trade, and they secured fancy prices which ranged from 10s. to 15s. a bunch. Some even made as much as a guinea a bunch. These high prices have created some surprise but they were fully as much to the credit of imports as to the superior size and quality of the fruit. The week's imports of 25,000 bunches were as nothing considering the huge demand for bananas consequent upon the fine weather. The leading importer of these giants from the Canaries states that unless increased shipments come to hand there is every prospect of a big banana boom at Easter.

An appalling amount of human energy, Mr. Lee goes on to tell, has been devoted to the production of the existing Shakespearean literature : The catalogues of the great Shakespearean libraries supply names of editors critics, and translators. It is thence apparent that a little army of some 3,000 persons have been engaged, since the early days of the eighteenth century, throughout the world, in preparing for publication volumes of comment on Shakespeare's achievement. At least 500 foreigners have applied themselves to translating his work into their own tongues, for the most part during the last century. There are to-day as many German readers of German translations of Shakespeare as there are English readers of the original in England ; while the French, Russian, Italian, and other foreign readers, according to Mr. Lee, probably make up a second army as large in bulk as the German.

Captain Alexander Simpson, who has just completed two million miles of sea-voyaging, has well-earned the congratulations that are being showered on him, although he has not, as has been claimed for him, "broken all records of long-distance travelling. "Captain Simpson has two very formidable rivals in Mr. Robert Maybank, who recently retired after half a century's service as engine-driver on the London and South-Western Railway, with an aggregate journey of over two million miles to his credit, and in Mr. John Higginbottom, an ex-engine-driver who has covered a similar distance on the Midland Railway. But these records are insignificant compared with that claimed by Mr Benjamin Jeans, who, on his retirement after fifty-four years service as guard on the London and Birkenhead express, made the statement that he had travelled on the railway the amazing distance of four million miles—more than the equivalent of 100 journey round the Equator.

Mr. Algernon Ashton, referring to a list of composers quoted by us from the Strad Book the other day, says it is misleading, as the names of composers under the age of fifty-four were omitted. Had there been added to the list the names of Donizetti (51), Schumann (46), Weber (40), Mendelssohn (38), Purcell (37), Bizet (37), Mozart (35), Bellini (33), Schubert (31), Pergolesi (26), and other celebrated musicians who died young, the average age of the musical composer would have come to a much lower figure than seventy-one. Mr. Ashton also points out that Auber (1782-1871) was not 95, when he died but 89 ; that Pacsiello (1741-1816) reached the age of 75, and not 74 ; and that Meyerbeer was 73 years old at the time of his death, and not 70.

Another bright stroke of Mr. Bailey's was when he conceived the great purpose in 1889 of startling Europe with his show. For months he quietly formed his plans, perfecting every detail, looking after the smallest things, as well as undertaking the big contracts with the steamship companies for conveying the stupendous institution 3,000 miles across the Atlantic Ocean. When every little matter had been systematically thought out in his own mind and, as far as human forethought could go, provided for, he broached the subject to Mr. Barnum. The exhibition took place just as Mr. Bailey said it would. To the show was added the spectacle of Nero, with 1,000 people in the cast. Two years after this achievement Mr. Barnum died. That was in 1891, and a couple of years later Mr. Bailey purchased all the rights and interest of the heirs, and became the absolute owner and sole manager of the Greatest Show on Earth.

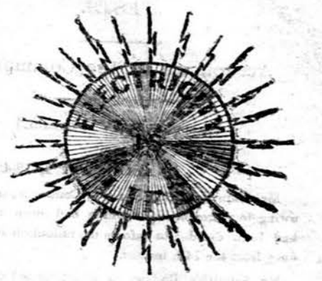
The mutilated ceremony over which Sub-Dean the Sheppard presides to-day is a survival from the time when the King of England used to wash with his own hands the feet of a many poor men as he was years old. James II was the last monarch who carried out this symbolical washing in its entirety. William III, being an unbending Protestant, performed the unpleasant Popish ceremony by deputy, and so the custom in its old form died out. In his forty-eighth year George II regaled the same number of poor men and women, apparently on very meagre fare ; but the first two Georges were not remarkable for generosity, The Lord High Almoner officiated at the feet-washing instead of the King. The washing ceremony has long been the discontinued, and since the accession of the Queen Victoria additional money has been bestowed in the place of provisions.

The selling power of Shakespeare's collected works was at least sixteen times greater in the eighteenth than in the previous century. The nineteenth century witnessed an upward bound, which again outdistanced all previous experience ; Taking cheap and expensive ventures together, but excluding the single volume editions of which the sale must be reckoned in hundreds of thousands, we may estimate that the numoar of different sets put on the market between 1801 and 1900 reaches a total of 800,000 and if we allow an average of seven volumes in each set we find the circulation of volumes to approach 6,000,000. In the last decade of the nineteenth century the demand seems to have reached its highest point during the hundred years . . . The added impetus still continues. Nine new editions a year have thus for distinguished the twentieth century and if this rate be maintained the record of the nineteenth century will very soon be passed. It has indeed become the habit of almost every English and American publisher who hopes to set his business on a stable footing to produce an independent edition of Shakespeare.

The East Indian Railway is far better this year in the matter of earnings than in 1905. From the 1st January to the 14th April its gross revenue has improved by nearly fifteen lakhs. The North-Western State line, on the other hand, is over sixteen lakhs to the bad, but there has been a revival lately in the traffic, the earnings for the weeks ending the 14th April being actually higher than those in the corresponding week of last year.

THE HERCULEX CURED I. M. S. OFFICER

An Old Medical Man, who has made a special study of Electricity Compliments Dr. Sanden



If you have ever entertained the slightest doubt that the Herculex could not do all that I have claimed for it, then read the following letter. What more positively unbiased proof could be given :—

MADRAS, 13TH DECEMBER, 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN :—

DEAR SIR,—It is with many grateful thanks that I write to tell you of the benefit I have derived from the use of your belt (Herculex).

In February last I had an attack of apoplexy attended with paralysis of the left arm and much sleeplessness. In July last I was induced by a friend to try your belt. The very first night I wore it, I slept right thro' the night and felt more refreshed the next morning than I had done for many months previously. The paralysis, which had been certainly improving, gradually, but slowly, seemed to disappear altogether after I had worn your belt for about a week. My general health, too, improved, and there was a spring in my walk I had not felt for many years past.

I have since recommended your belt to a few of my former patients and friends, and they all tell me that they are quite satisfied with the results.

For obvious reasons I do not wish my name in full to appear in your advertisement, more especially as I object to be inundated with letters and visits of inquiry from total strangers ; but you have my permission to show this letter in original to any one who really wants to know the opinion on your HERCULEX belt of an old medical man who has made aspecial study, in India and Europe, of electricity as a therapeutic agent.

All experienced doctors know the value of Electricity as a curative and prophylactic agent, but the great problem hitherto was how to pour the invigorating force into body in an even and continuous form. Dr. SANDEN seems to have solved this problem by inventing his Electric HERCULEX belt.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) N. C.,
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, I. M. S.

The above letter, the original of which can be seen at my office, by those directly interested, is from one of the highest medical authorities in India. It not only gives the views of the distinguished gentleman from a medical standpoint, but also shows that the Herculex has cured himself of a trouble that drugs could not reach. What more positive and convincing evidence could one wish for ?

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You are languid and depressed, your nerves are weak, and your appetite is poor

PURELY PERSONAL.

WITH, perhaps, the single exception of Bismarck there have been few more interesting political personalities in Germany than that of Prince von Bulow. The fact that he has lately fallen somewhat into disfavour with the Kaiser is no thing detrimental to his abilities as a statesman. Time was when William II. was more friendly with von Bulow than any of his other Ministers, and his rapid rise from comparative obscurity to the Imperial Chancellorship of Germany is ample proof of his firm relations with his royal master. Von Bulow was born in 1849, and after a brilliant university career, entered the Army, where he saw service in the Franco-Prussian War. In spite of his ardent patriotism, however, his coutesy to the French once drew from a member of the Reichstag the statement that Bulow thinks in French or Italian and then translates into German. It was largely due to his influence, too, that a war between France and Germany was averted just before the fall of M. Delcasse. He was twice offered the rank of Prince, but declined the honour on each occasion, owing no doubt to the inadequacy of his financial resources. But on the wedding day of his eldest son the Emperor would hear of no refusal and as curiously enough von Bulow had been left a large fortune only a few days previously, when the title was again offered it was this time accepted. Prince von Bulow is married to an Italian lady, who is an accomplished musician, and as interested in politics as her famous husband.

How General Sir Naville Lyttelton has become the heir to a comfortable estate adjoining the property of Viscount Cobham, his brother, will always make a charming story. Mr. C. P. Noel, D. L., an old neighbour and friend of the Lyttelton family announced on the celebration of his golden wedding that having no hair of his own, he had made the famous General and the nephew of Gladstone the heir to his landed property. No higher compliment than this to family friendship and personal regard could be paid to any man. It is in every sense of the word a rare compliment; but two remarkable precedents may be at the moment recalled, and the more appropriately because the titled descendant of one of the two men similarly honoured in the past will be practically a neighbour of General Lyttelton in his capacity as landed proprietor in Worcestershire. He is Viscount Barrington, of Becket, in Berkshire.

Viscount Barrington inherits with his Irish title the Berks estate which was conferred on his forbear, John Shute, the first Viscount, under romantic circumstances in the early years of the eighteenth century. John Shute was a Presbyterian, and Dean Swift declared that he was "reckoned the shrewdest head in England." The young Presbyterian attracted the attention of John Wildman, a Berkshire landowner, who willed him his estate as being the worthiest person he knew. There was no relationship whatever between them, and their acquaintance was only slight. Being created a peer of Ireland in 1720, Shute, as Viscount Barrington, was still able to sit in the English House of Commons, from which he was unjustly expelled three years later. By command of King George I, he became Deputy-Governor of the Harbung Lottery, a bubble concern of which the Prince of Wales was Governor. He took the post unwillingly, and when the bubble was exploded he was made a scapegoat for Royalty and expelled the Commons. His reputation has not suffered in history, however. The present Viscount Barrington sits in the Lords as Baron Shute in the United Kingdom Peerage, the title conferred upon his uncle when he sat in the Commons in 1880 for the division of Eye, in Suffolk the election for which has just provided so much diversion.

How the present Lord Congleton's ancestor, Sir John Parnell, Bart., obtained and bequeathed the Avondale Estate, in the County Wicklow, affords material for a more chequered, but not less romantic story. In the closing years of the eighteenth century Samuel Hayes, who owned the Avondale Estate, willed it to his friend, Sir John Parnell, the eminent Irish statesman, and the father of the first Lord Congleton. There was no other relationship than that of friendship and admiration. On Sir John Parnell's death Avondale passed to his third son William, who then assumed the name of Parnell Hayes. The double surname was not retained, however, otherwise the Charles Stewart Parnell of later history would have been so called, for he was the grandson of William Parnell-Hayes. The most romantic part of the story is that Avondale House and Avondale Estate, once the home and property of the great Nationalist leader, are now owned by the Government, who have bought them outright for the purposes of a Forestry School for Ireland. The rooms in Avondale House occupied by the late Mr. Parnell are to be kept as nearly as possible as they were in his own lifetime.

One of the few smart parties of the before-Easter season was given by Julia Marchioness of Tweeddale at her house on the Chelsea Embankment. The beauty of youth was represented by the Countess of Normanton, and of stately middle-age by Countess Brownlow. Countess Königsmark appeared as an interesting foreigner; and the debutantes of the coming season were personated by pretty Miss Margaret Drummond, daughter of Lady Katherine Drummond and granddaughter of the still lovely Marchioness of Bristol. And among others present were the Hon. Mrs. Richard Moreton, lady-in-waiting to the Duchess of Albany, and Mrs. Vivian Sloane-Stanley sister to Mrs. Neumann of Piccadilly, and a step-daughter-in-law of the hostess, this latter relationship being manœuvred by the fact that Mrs. Sloane-Stanley's husband is a grandson of the late Sir John Rose, second husband of Julia Lady Tweeddale. Music and French recitations were the evening's amusement.

[illegible]ant-General Sir Gerald de Courcy Morton, [illegible]presided over the recent inquiry into the ragging [illegible] at Aldershot is one of the many soldiers of [illegible]menace who are usually taken for Irishmen. As a matter of fact, he was born in Calcutta, [illegible] his father was a barrister, but on [illegible] occasions he has been taken for [illegible] of the Emerald Isle. For the past [illegible] so General Morton has been in com[illegible]e 7th Infantry Division in Dublin, his [illegible] of command being especially extended in [illegible]dition of the good work he has done there. [illegible]usly he was in command of the Lahore district. [illegible] good story is told of him during the South [illegible]frican war. He viewed with some alarm the gradual withdrawal of his best troops to go to the front, and at length the climax came when he received a wire from headquarters asking how many more men he could spare. He is said to have wired back: "The ten men under my command are at present playing football; I might spare one of the goalkeepers if urgent!"

It has been known in Socialist circles for some months past that scions of more than one noble house have come over to Socialism. The first of these to declare himself is the youngest, the Hon. Charles Lister, aged 19! Second born of Lord Ribblesdale, he became heir on the tragic death of his brother, one of those killed in the Somaliland expendition in 1904. Lady Ribblesdale was a daughter of Sir Charles Tennant, so that if Mr. Lister should in times come to sit on the Labour benches he will face three of his uncles, nemely, Mr. Asquith, Mr. E. P. Tennant, and Mr. H. J. Tennant. He may, by that time have another of his uncles, the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, sitting somewhat nearer to him. Earl Russell, who at one time was trustee of the Pharos Club, the headquarters of London Socialists, is a cousin of Mr. Lister, Lord John Russell having married the widow of the second Lord Ribblesdale.

The family which bears the Ribblesdale title are Listers of Gisburne, and dates back 600 years. Another branch of the family, dating back a mere 500 years, are the Listers of Halifax, whose arms are on Halifax Church. The seat is Shibden Hall. Mr. John Lister, of Shibden Hall, who remains Catholic, as his branch of the family always has done, was one of the founders of the Independent Labour Party, and fought Halifax unsuccessfully as a Socialist candidate in 1892 and again in 1895. An ancestor of his was heavily fined by Strafford for refusing to accept a knighthood at the coronation of Charles I. Curiously enough, it was upon Samuel Lister (afterwards Lord Masham) looking out the workpeople of Manningham Mills that the movement took place to found a labour party, in which John Lister, the first treasurer of the party, played his part. As an opponent of the South African war, he suffered physical violence in 1899, being waylaid and attacked at night, and was for a time incapacitated by the brutal treatment he received. In January both Halifax and West Bradford (in which Manningham Mills are situated) returned Socialists to Parliament.

THE statement that the Earl of Egmont, whose scheme for the improvement of his estates came before the courts the other day, served for several years in the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, reminds one of the famous Earl Craven, of the Court of Charles II. He was a fire enthusiast of the first water. From sheer anxiety of missing a flame he always had a horse ready saddled in the stable, and lucky was the man who gave him timely notice of a conflagration, for ample indeed was his reward. The gallant Earl was a useful ally of the firemen, and as he rode a snow-white charger who was said to smell the smoke from afar, he was prominent in the public eye. On one occasion the King, hearing of a great fire, asked if Lord Craven was there. Yes, said a courtier, he was there before it began—waiting for it. Already two horses have been burned under him. Thus do the truly great suffer ridicule. However, such gay sparks of fire worshippers are now but glorious memories.

GIVE ME A MAN

WHO IS broken down in health from excess, hard work, dissipation or worry or from any other cause which has sapped his vitality, and strength! Let him come to me? Let him follow my advice for three months, and I will make him as strong and vigorous in every respect as any man of his age can be.

No man should allow himself to grow old before his time. No young man need feel that he is old before he has even reached his prime. There is no reason under the sun why any man or woman should allow themselves to go on from day to day growing weaker and more infirm as the weeks advance. Age, Affliction, Mental Decay, and all the ills to which the body is heir to can be avoided if their approach is reckoned with before they get a hold upon the system. No ailment is so chronic that new life will not expunge it from the body. Electricity defies old age and infirmity. It is the Elixir of Life. You only suffer because your body is drained of its natural supply. Electricity is the remedy for you if you are not what you should be—a Healthy Robust Man or Woman.

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will restore the power you have lost; will check all unnatural drains and will give you back the old vigour of Youth. I have cured the worst cases of WEAKNESS, LOSS OF VITAL POWER, BACKACHE, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, CONSTIPATION, VARICOCELE, RUPTURE, INSOMNIA, and LIVER, KIDNEY and STOMACH TROUBLES, after all other means had failed. I can do the same for you.

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BENEDICTINE

Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficia to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) f the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions)*, *APERIENT (slow purgative)*, *DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions,* qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given he liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following etters:—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence is my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

* * * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liquer most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."

Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M.D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

DR. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

DR. J ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

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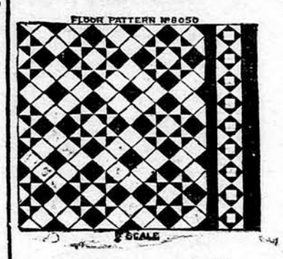

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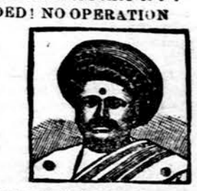

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ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS—watery, blood or pus discharges, scales or flesh globules in the nose obstructing breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder. For 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fissula and all like inflamatory complaints are thoroughly cured by my Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

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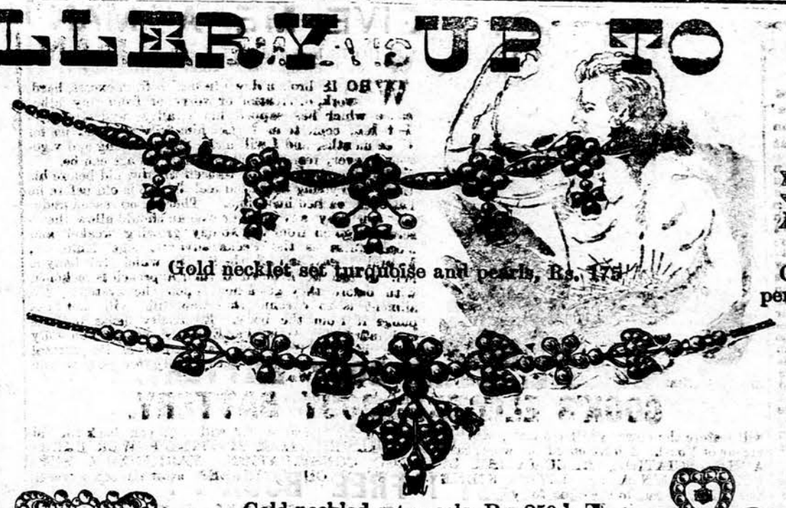
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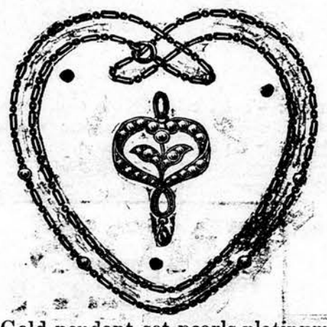
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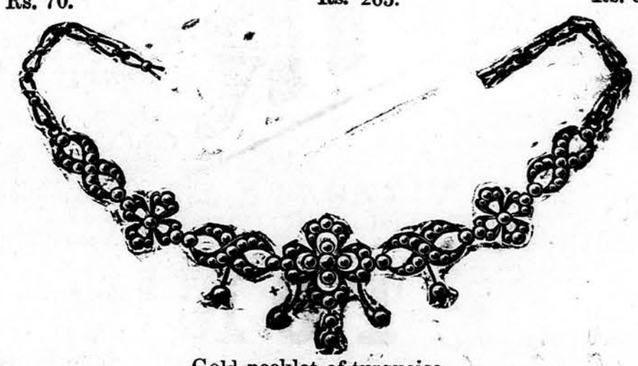
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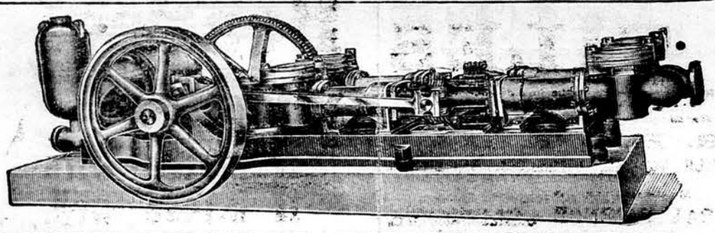

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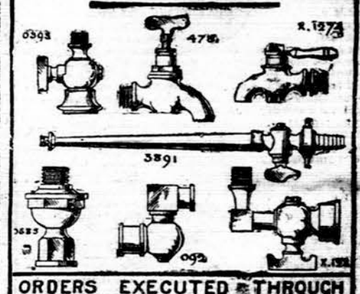

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